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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873. NUMBER 113.

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274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

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MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Special attractions in the way of Beautiful and Appropriate Wedding, Birthday and Christmas PRESENTS. In consequence of the Panic, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the next 30 days.

$500,000 worth of Diamonds, Watches, &c., to be converted into cash.

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Receive Deposits and Discount Business Paper. Sterling Bills on London.

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Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and personal attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Pay per cent interest on deposits.

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WANTED,

A limited amount of Republic Fire Insurance Co. Certificates, at 81¢ ON THE $1.

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

LOTTERIES.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 18, 1873.

15,000 TICKETS..... .....2,097 PRIZES.

1 Prize of $100,000, 1 of $100,000, 1 of $50,000, 2 of $25,000, 4 of $10,000, and others.

In consequence of the lower rate of exchange, I am enabled to reduce the price of tickets to $20 whole, $10 half, $5 one-quarter, $2½ one-tenth, and $6 one-fifth ticket. All orders are considered strictly confidential, and will be filled in the order received. The drawing will positively take place on Dec. 18, and all prizes will be paid by me immediately on receipt of the official list. Send for Government Lottery Report and full information given. THEODORE ZSCHOCH,

116 Nassau-st., N. Y. Lock Box 5594.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Every day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2466, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and highest rates given. Extraordinary drawing 15th December. ALBERTO & CO., Agents, 13 Broadway, New York, Room 16, or P. O. Box 5258.

WATCHES.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH,

BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED

GOLD WATCH CASE,

fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right, and will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your purchase will have a Case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in Watches generally, and for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,

J. A. BROWN & CO.,

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Corner the Clifton Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st. I am anxious to have these stores occupied, and will lease them satisfactory to tenants.

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	WORTH.	PER DOZEN.
Goblets	$1.50 for	$1.00
Goblets	2.50 for	1.50
Goblets, Cut	6.00 for	4.00
Goblets, Cut	6.50 for	4.50
Goblets, Cut and Engraved	9.50 for	6.50
Goblets Cut and Engraved	12.00 for	8.00

BEST GOLD BAND CHINA

	WORTH.	
TEA SETS	$21.00 for	$15.00

BEST WHITE FRENCH CHINA

	WORTH.	
TEA SETS	$13.50 for	$9.50
TEA SETS	7.50 for	5.50

BEST WHITE FRENCH CHINA

	WORTH.	
DINNER SETS	$58.00 for	$39.00
2d quality do	40.00 for	29.00

BEST QUALITY GOLD BAND CHINA

	WORTH.	
DINNER SETS	$87.00 for	$62.00

(DECORATED)

	WORTH.	
DINNER SETS	$70.00 for	$50.00
DINNER SETS	200.00 for	125.00
DINNER SETS	250.00 for	175.00
DINNER SETS	350.00 for	250.00
TOILET SETS	10.00 for	7.00
TOILET SETS	16.25 for	11.50
TOILET SETS	28.00 for	20.00
Silver-Plated Casters	5.50 for	3.50

A great variety of New and Beautiful

HOLIDAY GOODS,

At prices that should enable all to remember their friends on Christmas Day. Parties desiring to furnish their houses within the next six months will save money by purchasing now, as we will pack the goods for storage free of charge.

Our stock was selected expressly for the Retail Trade, is of superior quality, and not excelled in variety, and EVERYTHING will be sold at a sacrifice, FOR CASH.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

105 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

$155,000.00 Stock

F. B. GARDNER COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. R. Field & Co., 94 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill., twelve hundred and fifty shares, of $100.00 each, of said stock. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of note of F. B. Gardner & Co. for the sum of $80,000.00, now overdue and unpaid.

Also, same hour, same day, and same place, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, three hundred shares, of $100.00 each, of said stock. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of note of F. B. Gardner & Co. for the sum of $15,000.00, now overdue and unpaid.

C. R. FIELD,

Attorney for legal holders of notes.

For Sale, at a Bargain.

Stock of Hardware and Stoves, about $7,000, at Dwight, Ill. Good town, and an established trade. This is a chance not often offered, and will pay any party with money to investigate. Must be closed out. Apply at Dwight, or to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee, 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

IRON AND MANGANESE.

I have several mines of the above minerals and wish to sell one-half interest in them. There is probably no safer business, and none which yields quicker returns with good margins than the working and manufacturing of these minerals, as the demand is unlimited. Location is close to railroads in Tennessee and North Carolina. Apply to

T. G. BISWALD,

P. O. Box 20, Atlanta, Ga.

A SURE THING!

DR. CRAM'S FLUID LIGHTNING instantly cures Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and all nervous pains. Applied FREE OF CHARGE, daily, at Howard Medical Association, 673 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., references to any address for $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists.

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Wrought Iron Pipe & Fittings.

Estimates for Heating and Ventilating furnished on application.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,

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AVILUDE.

"Aviludo, or Game of Birds, just published by West & Lee, of Worcester, Mass., is a card game of real merit, and entirely unexceptionable. It is gotten up in fine style, the play is excellent, while the amount of information afforded in such small space, by the fine engravings of Birds and their descriptions, is surprising. It must have a large sale, and deserves it, too."—[Harper's Weekly.

For sale by all Booksellers and Stationers in the United States. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, 75 cents. Also, Base Ball Score Cards. Trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Agents for the Northwest.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Record of Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Virtual Defeat of the Majority Bill on the Salary Question.

A Bill Fixing Members' Salaries at About $6,000 a Year Likely to Pass.

A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Favors a General Increase.

Senator Carpenter Finally Elected Vice-President Pro Tem.

The Chief-Justiceship — Williams Likely to Be Confirmed.

The Hon. John A. Bingham Confirmed as Minister to Japan.

Re-Establishment of the Free-Trade Zone on the Mexican Border.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE ABOUT THE SALARY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The House failed to reach any definite conclusion on the Reduction of Salaries bill to-day. The Committee on Education and Labor brought forward their Land bill, but after it was read they waived the right to the remainder of the morning hour, and Judge Poland introduced the discussion of the Salary bill. He talked in a good, old, grandfatherly way; said that his experience as a State official in New Hampshire, on a small salary, had taught him economy, and $3,000 was ample compensation for him, and enough to enable him to live in as good style as he desired. He had drawn his back-pay, but was ready to return it if a law providing for the return should be passed.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON SALARIES.

When he sat down, the shrill, piping voice of Alexander H. Stephens was heard claiming the floor, and a hush fell on all the House. Mr. Stephens spoke for forty minutes, double the time allowed by the agreement of the House, and was listened to with the deepest interest, the members crowding about him on all sides. He supported himself by a crutch and the desk behind him, and in all his speech he stood facing the Republican side of the House. The fact that he was speaking went over to the Senate, and many members of that body came over to hear him. Prominent among them was Roscoe Conkling, who stood in Mr. Stephens' front, listening with the closest attention. The scene was an interesting one, and the orator, pale and emaciated, with a black velvet skull-cap on his head, looked like one who had turned back from the verge of the grave, under some irresistible impulse which gave him new life, to mingle with the affairs of an age to which he did not belong. His whole argument was what might have been expected of one belonging to the ante-War class of statesmen. He defended those who took their back-pay from the charge of corruption, saying that they did only that which was their clear legal right to do. He regarded the outcry against the increase as public clamor, not the genuine cool judgment of the people, and said that statesmen ought not to be swayed by the pressure of the hour if it was not right, but should oppose and reform error. He would not say what he thought the services of a member of Congress were worth, but he pointed to the fact that skilled labor in many instances commanded higher remuneration than brain-labor, which he ranked higher and worthy of more consideration. He said in his valedictory on the floor of the House in 1859, when he thought he never would hold a seat on the floor again, that Representatives should receive at least $10,000 a year; Senators, $15,000; Justices of the Supreme Court, $20,000; the Chief Justice $50,000, and the President $100,000; and in those days the cost of living was much less than now. His speech was a delightful incidental one to House proceedings. He spoke fluently and with a well modulated voice, and was never at a loss for choice language in which to clothe his ideas—bearing himself all the while with the grace of one conscious of his own power. The speech had a marked effect upon his hearers.

ANSWER BE GARFIELD.

At the close, Mr. Garfield took the floor to reply, which he did in a few minutes of rhetoric, without troubling his predecessor's position seriously. [Garfield was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took his $4,000 back-pay. Consequently, he is not severe on that point.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

Alvah Crocker, of Massachusetts, later in the day, created a good deal of amusement by the statement of his position. He said that he carried his back-pay home with him undecided as to what he should do with it; that while he was undecided he was taken very ill, and that his sick-bed reflections determined him to cover it into the Treasury, and he gave orders to his confidential clerk to have it done. Before the covering in was accomplished, however, he said he got better, and concluded to keep the money; and now that everybody was howling at him for a back-pay thief, he proposed to keep it until compelled by law to relinquish it. The naivete of his address kept the House in a roar.

Dunnell, of Minnesota, the gentleman who telegraphed home upon the passage of the salary-bill last Congress for his workmen to "commence hauling sand for the new house," warmly advocated a reduction in obedience to the popular will, and due deference to the Granger pressure.

Crossland, of Kentucky, stirred up Sunset Cox and Lawrence by pointed allusions to their lively altercations, and announced his intention of keeping his back-pay at all hazards.

Lawrence finally got the floor to reply to his tormenters, which he did in a manner highly creditable to his skill as an ingenious lawyer.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

At the close of his speech Mr. Hale demanded the previous question. The position of the bill at that time was such that, in case the previous question was ordered, the vote would first be taken on Mr. Hurlbut's amendment fixing the compensation of Congressmen at $5,000 a year, with actual traveling expenses, and giving the Vice-President and Speaker $2,000 a year additional. Before the vote was taken, however, Orth, of Indiana, came in with the Administration proposition to average up the compensation received by members of the Forty-first Congress, which amounts to about $6,000 each, without the franking privilege, and make that the rate of pay, without disturbing the President's salary. If the demand for the previous question had been seconded, Orth's amendment would have been first voted on, but only 100 Republicans voted to second the demand, while 145 Democrats and Republicans voted against it. This will afford opportunity to bring in and vote on amendments; and it is proposed to have a full vote on the question of decreasing the President's salary.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The Administration men are anxious to prevent this if possible. The opposition propose to pass a bill cutting down the President's salary, making it apply to the present incumbent. Grant must either approve or disapprove the bill, and if he dares to disapprove it, he will set himself before the country in the true light; while, if he approves it, he is the only person who can go before the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the act. Ostentatious mention is made in the Administration amendment, that the salary shall be $6,000, without the franking privilege, which its supporters expect to be able to re-enact at a later day in the session, as without it members will be put at an annual expense of at least $1,000, for postage.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT ACTION.

The House finally adjourned with a demand by Kasson for the previous question on the Administration amendment pending. Comingo, of Missouri, opens the ball to-morrow, with a resumption of the discussion. It is believed that a vote will be had to-morrow, and the Opposition are confident that they can secure the reduction of the President's salary with all the rest.

A CAUTION TO DAWES.

The Administration took Dawes in hand to-day, and in discreet privacy he was seriously admonished and wrestled with because of his expressions of disloyal sentiments in the House yesterday. It was represented to him by those who have a call to look after such matters, that as Chairman of the first Committee of the House, and consequently the leader of the Republican party, he ought not to allow himself to forget that a great deal is expected of him, and that he ought to conduct himself more decorously if he expects to get along in life. Dawes is disposed to feel the justice of the reproof, and is somewhat grieved that he lost control of himself, but he nevertheless declines to give those promises of amendments which would gladden the hearts of the good men who troubled themselves to labor with him. They took upon him with a great deal of sorrow and much righteous wrath, as one who may soon leave and sadly damage them.

THE NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The Republicans of the Senate Judiciary Committee, finding the quiet little man at the White House too much for them, and disposed to oppose obstinately to their objections, agreed to-day to report favorably on the nomination of Williams to be Chief-Justice. They accordingly did so at the executive session, and a heated debate, lasting two hours, ensued, without any result and adjournment was had without a confirmation. As the Senate adjourned over to Monday, the affair excites much comment. Such a delay in such a case is unprecedented.

A SUGGESTION OF ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Many extremely zealous advocates of reform and economy in the public service have developed in the House during the last day or two, and it is suggested to them—particularly to those who are at the head of the prominent Committees where extravagance can be readily checked—that there is room for the exercise of the virtues they extol in the various departments here, whose clerks and other officers are furnished with horses and carriages at public expense. The Secretary of the Treasury has, for instance, a carriage and span of horses; the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department has a carriage and horse. The Superintendent of the Treasury Building,—an officer unknown to the law—has a carriage, a buggy, and a horse; the Supervising Architect has a carriage and horse; the Second Auditor has a carriage and horse; the Treasurer has a horse and carriage; the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has a carriage; each of the Assistant Secretaries have horses, carriages, and drivers. All these horses and carriages are bought by the Government, and kept at public expense. There is a stable just below the Treasury building, which is used for this purpose, and a superintendent of stables, who has charge of the concern, is employed and paid $900 per annum, and assistants are furnished him at $2 per day, cash. There are seven men who do nothing but drive these virtuous officials about in Government vehicles, who are on the rolls of the Department at $60 per month each. The other Departments of the Government are not suffering for transportation facilities. The Attorney-General has three horses and two carriages, with drivers and footmen, who are paid as footmen. The Secretaries of War, Navy, and the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, are likewise furnished with public conveyances for themselves and families, while all their principal subordinates are equally well supplied with horseflesh. A little might be saved by looking into the matter, and prohibiting the application of appropriations to the purpose of furnishing horses and vehicles who have no shadow of legal right to them.

CHARGES AGAINST A NEW CONSUL.

Since the confirmation of E. C. Sammis, of Florida, to be Consul at Stuttgart, attention has been called to the fact that charges are on file in the State Department affirming that he absconded from this city without paying his boarding-house and tailor's bills, and the confirmation will doubtless be reconsidered, and that gentleman recalled.

NO MORE RAILROAD-AID GRANTS.

A poll of the House Committee on Public Lands develops the fact that a majority are opposed to any further grants of public lands, in any shape, to railroads or other corporations.

IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS.

The Congressmen from the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys are to hold a meeting on Saturday to take measures to secure legislation providing for the improvement of the Western Rivers.

SHEPHERD'S CONFIRMATION UNDISTURBED.

The motion to reconsider Shepherd's confirmation did not come up in the executive session to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John A. Bingham, Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan; James H. Howe, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Edgar P. Snow, Wyoming Territory; Thomas P. Fuller, Montana; Constantine Maguire, First District of Missouri. Postmasters—Charles Pruan, Kenosha, Wis.; J. C. Starkweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Irwin Heath, Oshkosh, Wis.; Jerome L. Marsh, Sheboygan, Wis.; Philip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point, Wis.; Theodore Stewart, DePere, Wis.; Robert Shiells, Neenah, Wis.; Lyman S. Gilkey, Lockport, Ind.; Cyrus T. Proutz, Carlinville, Ill.; John R. Hatailing, Rochelle, Ill.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

At the next executive session of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary will make a favorable report on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The indications are that the House of Representatives will pass a bill fixing the salary of members of Congress at about $6,000 a year, with the allowance of actual traveling expenses.

ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

Alfred T. A. Torbert was confirmed to-day as Consul-General at Paris.

THE LATE JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

It is reported to-night that the President has appointed Robert W. Hughes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, to be United States Judge for the Virginia District, vice Judge Underwood, deceased.

COMMITTEE CLERK.

H. H. Smith, of Michigan, was to-night elected Clerk of the new Committee on War Claims. Smith was Clerk of the Committee on Claims in the Forty-second Congress.

COLORED MEN VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The Missouri delegation attending the National Civil Rights Convention, and headed by Representative Stannard, the Mississippi delegation, headed by Representative Lynch, and the Virginia and other delegations, had an interview with the President to-day. They express themselves as well pleased with the President's remarks.

MINING CLAIMS.

The Hon. Jasper D. Ward, of Chicago, will soon introduce a bill to amend the law relative to mining claims. It is the purpose of the bill to compel mining corporations to pay for their lands, which they now neglect to do.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The Senate met at noon. Vice-President Wilson being absent, Mr. ANTHONY moved that Matthew H. Carpenter be elected pro tem. President of the Senate.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated Allen G. Thurman.

Allen and Stevenson were appointed tellers. The vote was by ballot, and resulted as follows: Carpenter, 32; Thurman, 16; blank, 2. Whole number of votes cast, 48; necessary to a choice, 25.

Mr. Carpenter was declared elected, and was by Mr. Thurman escorted to the chair, before taking which he said: "Senators: Please accept my grateful thanks."

The usual order, directing the Secretary to notify the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Carpenter, was made.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WEST submitted a concurrent resolution, that when Congress adjourns on Friday, the 19th, it shall be to meet again on Tuesday, Jan. 6. Objected to by Mr. Morton, who said there was a decided objection to that.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to Monday next. Adopted.

SUMNER'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill introduced by him on the first day of the session for the substitution of compound interest for legal-tender notes, etc., and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said that he was for specie payments at the earliest day, and would support any measure to secure that end. Mr. Sumner said inflation was death to business. Contraction was the proper remedy. The bill he offered received encouragement from prominent financiers and business men. It had been approved by the Boston Board of Trade and leading newspapers of the East and West. The substitution proposed by his bill was in the nature of contraction, but without taking a dollar from the people. The present disordered currency owed its origin to Congress. The exigency of war has ceased, and Congress should improve the financial condition. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

DISABILITY BILL.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, John H. Logan, of Texas, and others, passed.

PETITIONS.

A number of petitions asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate traffic in alcoholic liquors were presented and referred.

NEWSPAPER MAILS.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to repeal a section of the bill of March 2, 1873, forbidding the free transmission of periodicals, magazines, and newspapers through the United States mails, and restoring that privilege. Referred.

SENATOR WRIGHT'S VIEWS ON FINANCE.

Mr. WRIGHT said that, during his temporary absence from the Senate yesterday, two resolutions were reported from the Committee on Finance. While he did not concur in either, he consented to that reported by the majority, for the purpose of getting the question before the Senate. He did not see the necessity of haste in legislation on the subject, but was in favor of additional circulation as the increased population and business interests of the country demanded.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution that the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard have authority to hold sessions during the holiday recess at such places as they may select, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. Passed.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Referred.

THE SALARY QUESTION—INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to furnish the Senate with all the information in his office relating to the fixing of salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the formation of the Government; in what cases provisions for salaries were made retroactive; how long time in each case was covered by the retrospective provision; names of Senators who drew their pay under such provision; amount drawn by them respectively, with dates of payment; names of Senators who covered into the Treasury amounts due them under such retroactive provision, and date of such action; and also a comparative statement of the total compensation and allowance of Senators under the acts of July 29, 1866, and March 3, 1873, respectively.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. GORDON submitted the following resolution, which he said he would call up to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The abolition of the franking privilege was intended to economize expenditures of Government; and

WHEREAS, Its abolition prevents a general distribution to the people of improved field and garden seeds, thus defeating in a measure the benefits which otherwise would accrue to the agriculture of the country from the establishment of the Agricultural Bureau, and also discourage the distribution of public documents which afford important information and are educators of the people; and

WHEREAS, To compensate the people for these losses there should be an important reduction of expenditures in the postal-service of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to report for the information of the Senate:

First—What amount of expense, if any, has been saved to the Government by the abolition of the franking privilege.

Second—How many employes in the mail-service, if any, have been discharged, and how much less, if anything, is charged by railroads and other carriers for mails since the abolition of the franking privilege.

Third—How much less appropriation will be required for postal-service by reason of the abolition of said privilege.

NEW BILL.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill authorizing, from and after April 1, 1874, the payment of customs duties one-half in legal-tender notes and one-half in gold.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill relative to the liquor traffic. It provides for the appointment, by the President, with the consent of the Senate, five Commissioners to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health, and general welfare of the people, and who shall also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license, restrictive and prohibitory legislation, for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The Commissioners are to be appointed from civil life, irrespective of political or partisan considerations; are to hold office for one year; are to serve without salary or other compensation except payment of incidental expenses, and are to make report to the President, by whom it shall be transmitted to Congress.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Fenton early in the session, to provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and to facilitate commerce and diminish the expense of exchange between the States. Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill did not confer any privileges other than to allow the bank to assume the name of National Bank. He hoped it would be passed.

After some discussion, the bill was laid over, to be called up at an early day.

ADJOURNED.

At 2:20 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GETH (Ind.) offered a resolution providing for a survey to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Wabash River. Adopted.

Mr. PARKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to examine and report the best and most practicable method of electing the President, and providing for a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions thereto. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the refunding of duties since March, 1873. Referred.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to report how many employes of all grades it will require to carry on the postal savings institutions, as recommended by him, and that he furnish like information as to the postal-telegraph system, also recommended by him, when the same is in full operation. Adopted.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. HOAR reported a bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people. It enacts that the net proceeds of sales of the public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the provided that this act shall not repeal, impair, or suspend any law authorizing pension or homestead entries, nor abridge the power of Congress over the public domain, nor interfere with granting bounty-lands to the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Without discussion, the bill went over till Tuesday next, and the House resumed the consideration of the

SALARY BILL.

Mr. POLAND spoke in favor of the amendment he offered some days since. He said that $3,000 a year was ample compensation for his services, and if furnished him with ample means to live in the manner which he chose to live. He had taken the increased pay, and still retained it, preferring for the present to be called a thief and a robber by the press for retaining it, than to be stigmatized as a coward and a hypocrite for returning it. He would, however, endeavor to have things regulated so that he might be allowed to return the money to the Treasury.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) was the last speaker. He got on his feet with some difficulty, and not without assistance. Then he supported himself with a crutch under the left arm. He spoke with a clear, ringing voice, which was distinctly audible in every portion of the chamber. His manner was nervous, and his remarks very digressive, many of his sentences being left incomplete. He was listened to with the closest interest and attention. After speaking of the comments of the press, Mr. Stephens said: "The gentleman from New York (Tremain) had spoken yesterday of demagogism. He (Stephens) maintained that there could be no statesmanship without it. There never had been a statesman who was not a demagogue. There were two kinds of demagogues—the sham and genuine. The genuine demagogue was the man who led the people, who guided the people. The sham demagogue pandered to the errors and prejudices of the people. He was grieved to say that the increase-of-salary bill was a measure for which neither political party was responsible. His opinion was that the Democracy, in proportion to their votes in Congress, were quite as responsible as the Republicans. The first grand thing to be learned in this life, he taught in the schools of ancient time, was to discriminate between that which the multitude thought was right and that which was right in itself. He claimed that when Congress passed the retroactive law of the last session, it had the constitutional right to do so; he was not saying whether it was expedient or not, but no blush should rest on the cheek of any man, whether he voted for it or not; he should have no fear that it was an unjustly entitled thing as long as he received a dollar a day. It was a constitutional law, constitutionally passed, and those who were entitled to pay under it were as much entitled to the whole of it as they were to any dime received under it. If any member thought it was too much and returned it, he (Stephens) would not cast a slur upon him for doing so. He was not going to place a value on his own services as a representative, but if he were to state what he thought the services of a representative ought to be worth, it would go far above the figure of any law that has ever been passed. He had given it as his opinion in the last speech he made in the House, fourteen years ago, that, if the salaries of members of Congress were $10,000, Senators, $15,000, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, $50,000, Associated Judges, $25,000, and of the President, $100,000, it would be better for the country at large. He held the same opinion still. He certainly should not vote for the bill reported by the Committee, but he believed that the most unwise action of the last Congress was the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to Mr. Stephens. There were some things, he said, in the speech just delivered so radically unlike the views entertained by the American people that they should be replied to at once, particularly as to public positions being held out as prizes for the emoluments attached to them. All that the distinguished gentleman had said in regard to the distinction between genuine demagogue and sham demagogue would be cordially concurred in by all who heard him. Public opinion, in some of its forms, might sometimes be wrong; but after all there was a place where public opinion finally adjusted itself, and finally gave the stamp to what mankind would usually call right. If this were a world where the highest power was best paid, the gentleman's argument would have been right; but exactly the reverse of that rule was true. Returning to the practical question before the House, he said that when public opinion held that the pay which Congress had voted to itself was too high, it would be indelicate in Congress to resist that public opinion. None of the bills before the House met his views, and yet he was willing to vote for several of them if they came first in order. It seemed to him that the aggregate amount of payment and allowances, including the mileage allowed under the old law, ought to be preserved, only that mileage ought to be equalized and distributed among all the members. He believed that if there was a fair equalization of the total payment under the old law it would satisfy all reasonable demands of public opinion, and no unreasonable one ought to be satisfied.

Mr. RANDALL argued at length as to the adequacy and equalization of pay, in favor of the repeal of mileage and that of substitution of actual expenses.

Mr. POTTER hoped the law would be repealed; that the franking privilege and mileage would not be restored, and that any increase beyond $5,000 should be confined to future Congresses.

Mr. KASSON advocated the substitute reported by the minority of the Committee; and argued that the Majority bill would strengthen that element of personal government which has grown up to a dangerous degree. He criticized the recommendation of the President in regard to erecting mansions in Washington for public officials, and in regard to giving the President the right to veto a portion of a bill. He wanted no principle to be established by the action of the House which would surrender still further legislative dignity and legislative authority.

Mr. DUNNELL argued that there was but one way for Congress to extricate itself from the difficulty into which it had got, and that was by reducing all the salaries that had been increased at the last session. The offense committed in the passage of the law could not be so well atoned for as by a simple, unconditional, unqualified repeal of the law. He argued that the repeal should be retroactive. He should vote for the bill reported by the minority of the Committee rather than that of the majority.

Mr. CROSSLAND argued against the repeal of the Salary law. He said he had voted against that law, but he had taken the back-pay under it. He could not return that back-pay if he would, and he would not if he could. [Laughter.] He satirized Cox under his new appellation of the "Dew-drop," and ridiculed Lawrence for having his picture stamped on some public documents.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that there could not be found half-a-dozen such works extant. They were originally bound up, not for public use, but for another purpose. The engraving cost the Government nothing. It was not done at the public expense. Whatever might be said, he believed that no honest man had questioned his integrity, and his constituents would never ask to put in any book the portrait of any one who had been unfaithful to the Government during the Rebellion. The latter remark was aimed at his colleague, Lamison.

The discussion was now pretty well exhausted, and it being past the usual hour of adjournment, Mr. HALE (Me.) moved the previous question on its third reading. The friends of the minority bill and all who were in favor of a more sweeping measure than that proposed by the majority bill, in conjunction with those who desired to offer amendments in regard to the restoration of the franking privilege, etc., rallied to vote down the previous question. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted ayes, 100; noes, 145; so the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Kasson, who had reported the minority bill, obtained control of the subject. He yielded to Mr. ORTH, who moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee with instructions to report a bill repealing the whole salary act of the last Congress, so far as the same could be done under the Constitution, and to ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage, and all other expenses, exclusive of any estimate for the franking privilege, that was paid to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-first Congress; and to report the bill to-morrow, fixing the compensation at the amount thus ascertained, as nearly as practicable, with the necessary traveling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of the act.

The SPEAKER, in answer to a number of inquiries all over the House, explained the parliamentary status of the bill, and, without coming to a vote on the proposition, the House adjourned.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Capt.-Gen. Jovellar's Address to the Inhabitants of Cuba.

He Advises a Strict Compliance with the Terms of the Protocol.

AT HAVANA.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, this evening, issued an address to the inhabitants of Cuba, saying: "The moment a treaty is signed between the Governments of Spain and the United States, my duty, although painful it may be, is to comply faithfully with its terms. For this I have received final orders. Failure to comply with the same would produce war, and war with a great power, without the aid of Spain. In the meanwhile, obey the law of necessity and the orders of the Government of the Spanish Republic. Let us deli

HORTICULTURE.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Timber-Planting and Rainfall--Variation from Parental Form in Vegetable Life.

Legislative Reorganization of the Society--Bud-Variation.

Dedication of the Main Building of the Industrial University.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 10, 1873.

The Society met,—President Dunlap in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Mr. S. G. Minkler, a member.

Mr. Humphreys, of Knox County, read a paper on the subject of

TIMBER-PLANTING.

Hr. H. thinks that the Government will be compelled to come to our aid in the encouragement of tree-planting. He gives us the startling intelligence that our supply of timber will be exhausted within the next ten years, and it will become our duty to plant forests for the demands of the near future. He would have the Government establish a Department of Forestry, and give this industry a new impetus, somewhat in accordance with the demand.

Prof. Riley protested against these essays on tree-planting. This is but one side. The prediction of the ten years' failure has not proved true, and he would call attention to the fact that Illinois had to-day more forests than it had twenty years ago. He claimed that culture induced moisture in the soil, and denied the charge that the cutting down of forests lessened the rainfall. He would encourage forest-tree-planting, but not for the reason stated in the essay.

Mr. Green took exception to the position of Prof. Riley, and held that the timber was fast disappearing, and it was time to look for our future supplies. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has been the means of denuding the country along the line of that road of its timber. He corroborated his position by facts that had come under his observation.

Mr. Flagg thought that the rainfall has been more unequal, not that we have a less annual rainfall, but the droughts are longer and the periods of cold more intense, thus injuriously affecting vegetation.

Prof. Riley contended that any field-crop would have the same effect on the rainfall as that of the forests. Culture serves to drain the land; it is the rapid flow of our streams that carries off the water in a shorter period, and does not lessen the rainfall.

Mr. Wier claimed that it was pasturage that made the climate so dry at present as compared to thirty years ago. All the swamps and wet bottom-lands had been so pastured and exposed to the sunlight that they had dried up. He denied that there was less annual rainfall, or that the droughts were more severe, but claimed that the water ran off in a shorter time on account of the hard surface, and is absorbed in the porous soil of the river-bottoms. Springs have not been lost, but their points of discharge are lower down, or hid under the surface.

Mr. McAfee spoke for half an hour on the subject of rainfall, contending that streams, forests, and shelter-belts do not affect the falling rain, but that forests received the greater share, and also that forests give off a large amount of moisture to the air. He cited instances in the Rocky Mountains, on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, where the timber attracted the rainfall.

Mr. Flagg claimed that, while the annual rainfall might be the same, yet he was satisfied that it fell at longer intervals, run off so rapidly that it was of less value, and that, in this respect, the climate had been changed by the hand of man. He denied the position of Prof. Riley, that the cultivated fields have the same effect on moisture as the wild vegetation and the forests.

The discussion was listened to with deep interest, and presented many facts of interest.

An invitation from the Regent to take part in the dedication of the main building of the Industrial University was accepted.

Prof. H. H. McAfee, of Freeport, read a paper on Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

VARIATION FROM PARENTAL FORM

in vegetable life was the subject. The enthusiast is denied on the opening of a new flower that differs from the parental form. It is this that relieves the floral kingdom from monotony, and gives it its greatest value. The cross-breeding and constant variation give so much of new beauty and of new value, and lead to a deeper interest in the subject of vegetable growth. Without following in the details of the development theory, yet the essayist made many telling arguments in favor of his theory of change in the animal kingdom. The paper cannot fail to attract attention.

LEGISLATIVE RECOGNITION.

Mr. Green offered the following resolution, which was passed without dissent:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that our Legislature should recognize the importance of the rapidly-extending horticultural interests of the State, which is now so apparent as to require no argumentative remonstrance, by providing for the reorganization of the State Horticultural Society upon the basis proposed in the bill now before them.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, both present and absent, are requested and expected to present the subject of the bill to the legislative members of their respective districts, in full confidence that a knowledge of its provisions, and its importance to the State, will prompt their favorable action.

Mr. Humphrey, Vice-President for the

THIRD DISTRICT,

read a model report of the condition of Horticulture in his district. He reports many contradictory theories in regard to the losses of last winter. The apple crop was light, and many trees dead; and yet the Concord grape gave a full crop. Orchards protected appear to have suffered least; but the severity of the drought no doubt caused the greater part of the damage. The lack of rain has been favorable to the grape-crop, but had a contrary effect on other crops.

Mr. Francis, Vice-President for the

FOURTH DISTRICT,

read his report. He reports the most disastrous winter on fruit that has occurred within his experience. The Delaware grapes were killed to the ground; peach-orchard killed; and all fruits suffered more or less. Among these, grapes were a nearly a failure. This shows that shocks of cold are not uniform in passing South. The lowest point of the mercury at Freeport last winter was 28 degrees, while in Sangamon County the same day it was 36 degrees below zero.

BUD-VARIATION.

Messrs. Whorter, Flagg, McAfee, and Prof. Burrill took part in a discussion on this topic; but they could not agree that bud-variation was a fixed fact, though they all conceded that of flowers and plants.

Mr. Wier stated that, in cultivating blackberries, some of the roots produced white fruit, showing a bud-variation.

Mr. Saul Foster, of Iowa, suggested that those variations of buds might be due to external influence.

Mr. Hay gave several remarkable cases,—one in which the upper part of a weeping-willow was changed to ring-wood willow. Probably the change was due to a stroke of lightning that injured the tree.

The Society adjourned to meet at 1 p. m., to take part in the exercises of the

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY DEDICATION.

The new building is very well arranged. The main hall will seat about 1,000 persons. The Board of Supervisors occupied seats on the rostrum, and among these were a part of the fifteen repudiators of county college-bonds. The members of the State Horticultural Society occupied seats in a body. The hall was well filled, there being many persons present from various parts of the State.

The programme of exercises was as follows:

Music—By the University Band.
Prayer—By the Rev. Mr. Pierce.
Singing—"University Anthem"—University Choir (the words and music of the anthem were written for the inauguration in 1868).
Historical Address—1867-1873—By the Regent.
Singing—"Dedication Ode"—University Choir.
Address—By Gov. J. L. Beveridge.
Singing—By Mrs. M. F. Stuart.
Music—By the University Band.
Benediction.

The young ladies of the school sang the following ode, written for the occasion:

LEARNING AND LABOR.

Down the line of struggling ages
Swells the cry for Truth and Light,
Wrung from bosoms of the peoples,
Dimly yearning for the Right.
Toiling millions, bravely bearing
All the burdens of the day,
Supplicate the Ear All-Hearing,
For to labor is to pray.

Down the line of ages flaming,
Glow the kindling fires of Thought;
Flashing 'neath the stroke of hammers,
Light, as well as Iron, is wrought,
And the mighty schools of Labor,
With their problems deep and stern,
Educate the toiling peoples,
For to labor is to learn.

Thus the Father's wisdom giveth
Answer, from the prayer out-wrought:
From the furrowed fields of Labor
Come the harvest sheaves of Thought;
And from out the line of ages
Gleams the truth of Christly birth,—
Learning, incarnate in Labor,
Shall regenerate the Earth.

Then to Labor and to Learning
Let us consecrate these halls:
Lo! they come as God's strong angels,
Bringing light and breaking thralls;
Kindling in us hopes supernal
Of a glorious coming time,
When the love and might eternal
Shall work out God's will sublime.

The University Band is composed of students, and among them are many new players. The young ladies acquitted themselves well.

The historical address

BY THE REGENT

is a finished paper as a literary effort, and, as the Director is a pleasant speaker, was received with marked satisfaction. The speaker laid stress on the point that it is not possible to teach to any extent the manual of the arts and industries, but that it is to teach the sciences that lie near them,—not forgetting that there are other studies that shall make the finished scholar,—in short, he favored a general University that shall lead in the industries. He claimed that little change has been made in the course of studies from those at first promulgated. The special technological schools of Europe in themselves are the best success when united to the Universities, making them stronger and better. There are hundreds of agricultural schools in Europe, and they appear to fully maintain their popularity. Baron Liebig held that the lands of Hesse had been advanced 300 per cent in value in consequence of the agricultural schools. The Doctor took occasion to condemn the action of Congress in regard to a further appropriation to the Agricultural College. In the Agricultural College we are making steady progress, and the number of the students is steadily increasing. There are about 400 students, of which there are about 80 females. In the course of study, the agricultural and mechanical studies are increasing, in accordance with the age.

The President, Mr. Cobb, introduced

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. BEVERIDGE,

who made a telling speech in regard to the repudiating members of the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County.

The day was closed in the best of spirits; and all are satisfied that the Industrial University, under the new management, with Mr. Cobb as President, is destined to make good progress. Dr. Gregory, as Head of the Faculty, appears to be doing an efficient work.

Under the new law, each student is obliged to take at least two studies closely allied to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. RURAL.

SELF-REPORTING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice of late in THE TRIBUNE two pleas for morals from the same pen,—the arguments for each, as it seems to me, equally fallacious: The idea that a minister of religion is not responsible to the community for his private conduct, if only he preach sound morality with eloquence; and the idea that to allow the estimate which a child or youth at school puts upon his own conduct to go for anything in judging of his deserts is to encourage lying and put a premium on dullness.

Of the morality of the ministers I have nothing to say, but of the morals of the school-room experience gives me a right to an opinion.

Most of us in middle life can recall the old school-house, behind whose ink-stained, knife-carved desks we conned our grammars and "did our sums," and tasted the stolen sweets of apples, and gingerbread, and yellow-covered literature. We made no "reports." Such transgressors as the master could "catch" in flagrante delicto had to pay the penalty, more or less severe according to his mood, or the various considerations of expediency and prudence suggested by his social relations to the culprit's respected father and mother, big brother, or fair sister. The most practiced endorsers were usually the most afraid and skilful, and so it generally happened that vengeance fell on the unlucky wight who had least prompt and complete control of his facial muscles. The unfortunate "snicker" got the stripes of chastisement, or the sufferer of the pin-pierced trowser-legs had a double smart of the ferule to "teach him to sit still" while the real offender of the peace sat with demure face and buzzing lips, inflecting his "*hic, hæc, hoc.*" The "girl that giggled" sat meekly washing her slate, while her innocent neighbor, for that miserable habit of blushing, was condemned to stand on the floor and do penance for her guilty sister.

The old school-house, with ferule, and birch, and missile of book or chalk, has passed away, and given place to the new regime of "Reward of Merit," "Roll of Honor," and "Self-Reports,"—the latter being, not, as some have suggested, a relic of old barbarism, but an invention of modern civilization. Is the new worse than the old? Are the educators of to-day teaching falsehood and hypocrisy; training a race of "Machiavels;" unfitting the members of our schools to be "members of Church and State;" subverting the "laws of good government" and the "fundamental laws of God"? These are grave charges, and it becomes us to inquire if they are true.

Granting, as your correspondent avers of Self-Reporting, that "No more ingenious plan could be devised for teaching falsehood and hypocrisy;" that "it is teaching the young to live by rules diametrically opposite to those which shall govern them in Church and State,"—that was a most unwise and injudicious, not to say culpably rash, parent who dared to run the hazards of propounding the historic question, "Who hacked my cherry-trees?" and that a marvelous escape of the youthful soul from the snares of parental temptation which blurted out the "I did it, papa, with my hatchet." It must have been a special interposition which saved to the human race a youth exposed to such pernicious influences of Self-Reporting.

Your correspondent errs in comparing pupils at school, giving their reports of conduct, to criminals arraigned before the bar of justice, and in comparing at all school-government to State-government. Whether or not it would be desirable to model our schools after the State-government, with its law-making, law-judging, and law-executing powers, and its restrictions and penalties, may be a question. Such is not their present government. It is in a sense unique; yet, as I take it, on the whole resembles the family-government. The teacher is supposed to be for the time in place of the parent; and that ideal school brings teacher and pupil into the relations of kind parent and dutiful child, or, in the case of older pupils, into the more equal friendship of the fraternal or the sisterly relations.

Whatever of public sentiment tends to foster the idea that there is an antagonism of interests between teacher and pupil, does infinitely more harm than all the Self-Reporting that such an outcry is raised against. Of such I count your correspondent's expression, that it can be a credit to any person to have his name wanting from the "Roll of Honor" prepared by the authorities of his school or college.

All agree that young people in the family, and especially when gathered in schools in large numbers, cannot be left, unchecked and unguided, to their "own sweet will." Some restraint must be put upon them, proportioned to their numbers, the location in the country, and their age, discretion, and moral character.

The parent who lives in a crowded street, near a railway, where locomotives are passing every hour, or who dwells on the verge of a lake, where boats are tossing on the waves, may deem it wise to prohibit his children and family of several children from making the track or the boats their playground. The careful mother may prescribe the bounds of her children's walks. Perhaps, as Mrs. Stanton suggests, a truer wisdom would put forth no prohibition, but let the little ones learn, from the maimed arm, the mangled form, or the disrobed corpse, the dangers of flood and steam. But the wisdom is too dearly bought. Parental solicitude interposes the prevalent check: "You must not play on the track; you must not sail in the boat." Parental wisdom will, I confess, make such checks only when necessary, and will explain their necessity. But, made, how can they best be enforced? What is the method best for the child,—not simply the one most sure to keep him off the track, but best adapted to train him for the duties and responsibilities of life? Shall the mother put each child under a guard; set a servant or an older child to watch it; or shall she attend, if it were possible, the children herself; or shall she constitute all a committee of mutual monitors or spies to report each other; or shall she say, "My children, I have given you what I think to be necessary bounds. I shall ask each of you every night to tell me if you have obeyed my requests, and I believe you will try to tell me the truth. I shall give a present to those who do not disobey; but, if any of you should forget and go beyond the bounds, I shall not be severe if you confess it, and, though you may not get the reward, you will have what is better than any present,—the approbation of your conscience for telling the truth." Is there anything in such training opposed to laws human or divine, or which unfits for life's duties? Such I claim to be substantially the principle of Self-Reporting in our schools. I regard it not only as a help to the teacher in government, but as one of the most invaluable methods of moral discipline. The habit of self-reckoning; of making an estimate of one's own character and conduct; of comparing our moral verdicts with those of others respecting the same questions of right and wrong; of testing the accuracy and delicacy of our moral sense; the finding out whether our conscience is sluggish and inert, or morbidly acute,—what mental acquisition can compare with it in value? Herbert Spencer says, "The most glaring defect in our systems of education is the neglect of moral culture." I believe that the Self-Reporting system, judiciously used, may go far to supplement this deficiency. So far from causing a spirit of mutual concealment, it will create a sentiment of honor, and a keen sense of justice, and a proper feeling of contempt for the deceiver and the hypocrite.

"Judiciously used." Let the rules be as few as possible, and so reasonable as to commend themselves to an impartial mind; let them be general enough to allow some latitude, and not so minute as to narrow and belittle the conscience to a slavish scrupulosity; and the Self-Reporting system will stand its own against all attacks, for it is founded on the best principles of our nature. It is not to be denied that it has its dangers. Every natural impulse, every appetite and passion, every intellectual activity even, which God has given us, is dangerous. So too are the forces of nature. Fire, electricity, wind, wave—everything beneficent—has its danger in unskillful or excessive use. It is, therefore, doubtless true that, under systems of Self-Reporting more or less imperfect, as they must all be, your correspondent may have met "several young ladies who have, with the most infantile appearance of innocence, outwitted trusting parents," etc., etc.; but this fact does not prove anything against the generally beneficent system, any more than the fact that Chicago, and Boston, and London have been burned up proves that we should cease to use the dangerous element of fire.

As to the Evanston school, it would seem from the letters of the villagers that the evil is not that the girls report, but that the boys do not report; that there is a lack, if not of mental, at least of moral coeducation. A. B. C.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

What a Feminine Journalist Who Crossed the Ocean in It Says About the Old Hulk.

Mrs. Burnham's Letter to the St. Louis Republican.

As I write this letter the news goes through the land that the Ville du Havre lies at the bottom of the sea. The awful disaster must chill every heart, but it comes home to me with doubly dreadful import. I go back to nights when that dismal old boat would of a sudden stand still and shiver and shake like a paralytic, when all hands and the cook scampered from stem to stern to learn the locality of the last trouble. I left that boat a devoutly-thankful, but somewhat disappointed woman. I counted on her going to the bottom that trip. The gorgeous old hulk was fixed up with the bloom of youth and patent stays and new machinery, but was old when she went into the line. She was an old side-wheel steamer, which had borne the name of Napoleon III. (Queer name for an old girl.) She outraged all the laws of naval architecture, and I always supposed ships, like bridges, must be symmetrical in shape to be safe. Hers was not, originally, a good length, to which was attached sixty feet of gilded saloon. It was tacked or stuck on some way, and was the entire width of the vessel, with not a single brace anywhere to be seen. Paneled beautifully with white marble slabs, veined with gold, at a little distance they had the cheerful look of grave-stones, and it took very little imagination to read the inscription of notices on all of them. That whole saloon always seemed to me a sort of porcelain-lined iron dinner-pot. Very lucky for me it is that the Ville du Havre didn't meet a floating clothes-pole last August. I shouldn't be on dry land to-day thinking sadly of those poor creatures who perished on the morning of the 15th of November.

As a prophetess I am a success, and I mean to write to my paternal progenitor to-night and learn if there is any seventh daughter about me. I predicted a prediction that that vile old boat would never see the year '74 afloat, and lo! she is gone. Never again through her gilded saloon will float the French cry, "Limonade dong, garcon, eat lemonade!" There is a terrible lesson to be learned from the loss of the Ville du Havre, if the actual facts are ever known, for there was frightful economy shown in its management, and criminal recklessness in ever putting her on the line. When I came over they had the disabled state of the screw, and took her back to be repaired in France, with one entire fan gone and part of another missing, because repairs cost so much less there than here. They saved $40 on a trip by using a filthy yellow fat on the machinery instead of decent oil, and the smell of the vile compound stewing on the engines must have come much the same to the passengers in the wreck. A paper here expresses astonishment that an electric light was not used. Why, the last I knew of the dastardly economy of the French line they were negotiating with a red-headed Gaul, thinking he would prove a cheaper substitute for a head-light than the feeble lanterns in use. Catch them increasing their expenses $100 a day for an electric light.

I scuttled the ship in half-a-dozen places with hair-pins and paper-cutters. I tell the unexaggerated truth when I say that, lying on the sofa in state-room No. 50, I dug into the punky wood, two or three inches away from the porthole, with a paper-knife till I struck the glazing of the outer shell of the outer coat. That iron plating was nowhere thicker than a frying-pan, and a determined little pilot-boat, with a shingle-nail at the prow, could have cut through us and got out the other side, if it didn't run into the cook or Captain en route. When the Loch Earn gets into port, people will rush down to see the fearful agent of destruction. She will possess no such importance for me. I know how easy she did it, for I know what a crazy old shell the Ville du Havre was.

A Family Obliterated.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We read in the New York *Herald* of Wednesday, in reference to the Ville du Havre disaster:

"Murray, Hamilton. No information.
"Murray, Miss. No information.
"Platt, Mrs. C. A. No information."

We can supply the deficiency.

Five years ago there lived in the City of Oswego, N. Y., a happy family of seven—a family of wealth, high social position, well known in New York and Philadelphia. The head of it, the Hon. Hamilton Murray, held several high positions of trust and honor. He was called away, and five years ago he died. Not long after his death, his eldest son, who graduated at our own university in this city with honors, was accidentally drowned soon after he received his diploma. Not long after, the second son, a noble boy, a lovely girl, sank under the wasting destroyer, consumption, and was laid by father and brother. This triple grief was too much for the heart-broken wife and mother, and she went to join them in the happy land. But in going she had to leave her three youngest, two sons and a daughter. Calling to her side her life-long bosom friend, Mrs. C. A. Platt, she confided to her care these three, enjoining upon her never to leave them until they had embarked in life, and requesting her to accompany them to Europe and superintend their education. These three went down together, and now the Murray family, all save one, the youngest, Charles, now a Princeton College, are reunited in their eternal home with their friend, Mrs. Platt, who was more than sister to them all. Mrs. Catharine A. Platt was the widow of William Platt, son of the Hon. James Platt, of Oswego. She leaves one son, James, in business in New York. If ever there was an earnest worker in charity and love, Mrs. Platt was one—a sincere Christian, devoted mother, never-failing friend. She has gone to meet her reward.

Marriage and Death.

A strange juxtaposition of marriage and death lately occurred near Lynchburg, Va. There was a wedding at a country house, and the guests flocked in by twos and threes. Mr. William Carter came with his wife and a child 6 months old. Mrs. Carter placed her sleeping child on a bed in one of the rooms, and covered it with her shawl. Other ladies came, and, seeing the shawl and no baby, dropped their shawls on the bed until there was quite a pile of shawls, and when they were removed a dead baby was found under them. The marriage feast was suddenly turned into a scene of mourning. The mother of the child was a sister of the bride.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant's Last Message.

A Review of the Messages of Former Presidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1873.

President Grant's suggestion of regaining our lost commerce and carrying trade by means of a small appropriation that will send one vessel up the Amazon River, is as absurd as the revival of specie-payments by paying out $100 per diem in silver, or as the President's other suggestion, to encourage the States to build houses for their Senators in Washington, by building houses at the general expense for the Cabinet and Army folks. His proposition to be allowed to

VETO PART OF A BILL

and approve the rest, is merely a request to admit him in the Legislature, and let his vote neutralize one-third of all the members.

The President's suggestions on the currency question have no weight, because they have no meaning, and one part neutralizes another. His statement of the Spanish difficulty is the most uninteresting account of a fight ever given since Peter drew his sword, and, in an anti-climatic way, cut off——what? Why, only the High Priest's servant's ear.

The President is entitled to the medal for having made even the massacre of the people on the Virginius tedious.

You can

GO THROUGH THIS MESSAGE,

if you are acquainted in Washington, and charge every leading paragraph in it up to some one personal influence which cajoled it out of the President; and the only joke in the whole will be the chagrin of the suggester when he sees how dreadfully dull the President has made his case by advocacy.

Here and there

A GOOD THING IS SAID,

which reminds me of the Rev. Robert Collyer's description of the Rev. Andrew Manship's Autobiography.

"This book," said Collyer, "reminds me of another one, whereof the introducer said on the fly-leaf:

"'There are many things in this book original and otherwise, good and bad. But those things which are good are not original.'"

Amongst good things is the recommendation for general amnesty, which I cite in the way of friendly intimation—just as we take a pawn off the board and mean no harm to the man who lost it—to the New York *Nation*, which, I recollect, said, about three years ago, that to admit great officials of the Rebellion to Congress would belittle the victory of the Union. Behold A. H. Stephens in Congress to enhance the moral certainty of our victory, and belittle nothing but those critics of our system who are forced every year to see that we have the most recuperative, sovereign, and yet popular of all governments.

Now let us look at the previous Presidents and their messages.

WASHINGTON

had to set the lesson of a President's message. His inaugural could be committed to memory by a moderately-bad scholar in one day, and is a feeling expression of self-concession and disturbed retirement when summoned by "the voice of my country." Piety, Addisonian composition, and, a declination of salary, are the main points in it. The President's first regular message, dated Jan. 8, 1790, is equally concise, and shows the growing confidence and credit of the country; declares that "To be prepared for war is the means of preserving the peace;" and urges that "Nothing is more worthy the patronage of Congress than the promotion of science and literature." The early messages are addressed alternately to the House and Senate, after the manner of the Queen's address to Parliament. The second message of President Washington is also short, but more practical; for the national business was thickening around him in foreign war, admission of new States, Barbary trespasses, and the organization of public institutions. The third message grows in space with the contents it must treat of; speaks mainly of Indian wars and treaties, the development of the interior, the new Capitol, the currency, and weights and measures. The fourth message treats of disorders, intestine and foreign, and is followed by a proclamation of neutrality. The fifth and sixth continue the same. The seventh is cheerful and congratulatory, and short. The eighth is the message of the conscious and thoughtful ruler of a nation demanding more nationality, increased institutions, and better pay for officers. Then comes the wondrous Farewell Address, dated Sept. 17, 1796, equal in length and gravity of suggestions to many a volume preceding it.

JOHN ADAMS

opened his inaugural address lugubriously, saying: "When it was first perceived, in early times, that no middle course for America remained," etc.,—the first sentence comprising 90 words. Adams' style was ornate and tedious, his treatment autobiographical, indeed egotistical, and his messages, or things in general. He called the country "an amiable and interesting system of government," and patronized it. There are about 900 words in the last paragraph but two of Adams' first message. Such a man was not destined to have two terms. In ten weeks came a special session, when the message was directed against France; but in its dull core was visible the gleam of an earnest manhood. Adams' first message was mainly on French aggressions; his second on foreign affairs and boundaries. For a remarkably bad piece of public writing on a memorable occasion, read his special message on the death of Washington, Dec. 23, 1799. His fourth annual address was his best, and delivered at "poor long old fields," Washington, Nov. 22, 1800. His sentences were long; his budget crisp.

JEFFERSON

was the first cosmopolitan politician of honesty and breadth produced by the country,—Franklin de-Pennsylvanianized. There are back-pay men who call him a demagogue, who wrote ever his religious opinions like a challenger of the age. His eight annual messages are all clear and elegant compositions; for his honesty sought, like the brook, the natural level, and his diction grew clear on the way. His first message shows confidence, obstinate principles, and conversance with affairs and State-writing, far in advance of both his predecessors. He wrote short papers, easy to understand, and the contents were well assimilated. Tripolitan matters, overland explorations, Spanish difficulties, the Burr conspiracy, the Louisiana purchase, and the Embargo, make the staple of these documents.

MADISON'S

inaugurals were quiet and very short, showing little temperament, much lest than Jefferson's.

MONROE,

like the other three, began with an expression of fear in his own weakness; which led Mr. Sumner, in a late review of President Grant, to say that Grant was the only President who had ever entered the office not only without sensibility, but denying that he had any. Monroe was the first suggestive President, taking up the work which the old Republican party had declined to do on grounds of ultra limitation. Monroe, in a measure, created the public works and public architecture of the country, and he wrote clearly, suggestively, and often at length. He may be called the father of the present form of Presidential message.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

wrote with a classic fervor and historiographer's scope, close up to the line of eloquence, but with such expliditness as to diminish the impression of his magisterial character. A good deal of the writing in his messages appears to be the indulging of a faculty in that way, and a loose opinionatedness, instead of solid, necessary work; in short, he wrote speeches, and pressed upon the country the institutions which should civilize our minds, rather than merely nationalize us. He concludes his third message with the retrospect of half-a-century, a good picture of Jefferson and Adams expiring on the Fourth of July, which some of our later Presidents might exercise upon.

Next came

JACKSON'S

nervous, often vehement diction, showing the man familiar with executive business in military and commercial walks. Probably the first italicised word to be found in any President's message occurs in his inaugural:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*."

Jakson's messages were often very long, but always vigorous, and he ventured upon a Farewell Address, not without pathos, saying: "My own race is nearly run; advanced age and falling health warn me that, before long, I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that He has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son."

VAN BUREN

was a wordy writer, who began his inaugural by saying: "I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the Executive calendar of any nation."

He had a certain commercial and legal intrepidity and remarkable understanding, without magnetism; so that nothing which he wrote can be remembered.

HARRISON

never had opportunity to write more than one respectable inaugural, in which there was a good deal about the Romans,—Brutus, Octavius, Camillus, etc.

JOHN TYLER

made prompt reference in his inaugural to the fact that he was the first Vice-President to fill the higher office without being elected to it, and said: "The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my Administration."

So it did, as afterwards with Fillmore and Johnson, calling both of them "His Accidency." Tyler's style is clear, and he appears to have been an unsuspecting man, who hardly knew when he was laughed at, but kept his dignity.

POLK

wrote practically, with no ornament, and vetoed general measures, such as French claims, river and harbor bills, and excessive internal improvements. He had a comparatively easy time amongst Presidents, not having coveted the office, and being, therefore, little beset by his rivals, and he was victorious in war and serene in office.

TAYLOR

wrote a short inaugural, indicating a childlike and rather timid official spirit. It is said that he congratulated the country on being "at peace with the world and the rest of mankind."

FILLMORE

wrote an acceptable message,—graceful, but without distinctive style.

FRANK PIERCE

wrote with frankness and suavity, but showed no great depth of understanding.

BUCHANAN

was a good writer, pitched a little too much on the style of the old school; and long conversance with diplomatic writing made him so cautious that he never barbed a sentence nor feathered it well to strike an antagonist or reach the popular heart. He had leaned upon the pens of other people so long that composition for the public seemed a mysterious and occult art to him.

MR. LINCOLN'S

messages were just careless enough here and there to give lovelty and power to those quaint turns of a sentence where his outward thought seemed to have grown inwards, and educed those pathetic and melancholy—some said artful—ejaculations or phrases, which heightened the mystery of the man, and increased the love of him. Many of those queer, clairvoyant remarks, when put together from message to message, remind one of the half-comprehended remarks, solto voce, which the Disciples heard from their Master,—intimating that he carried in his person and consciousness the sins of the age, which he must expiate, if not by his death, by his mental strain. Lincoln's messages were a large part of his Administration; for they brought the people up to him like the multitude in the Scripture; so that the great and the Pharisees amongst the politicians were silent, if envious.

ANDREW JOHNSON

never wrote a message showing other than a tumultuous and turgid mind.

GRANT'S

messages are splendid specimens of juvenile department reporting when the boss of the paper is not capable of taking control. GATE.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

A Girl's Intended Husband Killed by Her Brother.

From the St. Louis Times, Dec. 10.

The tenth murder of the year was committed yesterday afternoon, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Richard Boettischer was the victim, and his assassin, Benjamin Franklin Cronenbold, is now incarcerated in the First District Police Station.

On June 26, 1872, Judge F. W. Cronenbold died, leaving a widow, a daughter, a son, and an estate valued at $150,000. For a number of years the Judge kept a large hardware store, Nos. 1513 and 1515 Carondelet avenue. Since his death his widow, Mrs. Augusta Cronenbold, has conducted the business, with her son, B. F. Cronenbold, and the bookkeeper, Frederick Weber, as partners.

Mrs. Cronenbold needed a hostler and carriage-driver last March, and her son engaged Richard Boettscher at the German Relief Office.

A few weeks after Boettscher came to live in the house, Mrs. Cronenbold sent her son to Europe. On his return, about ten weeks ago, he found that his hired man had won the affections of the sister; and that the mother had agreed to a marriage between them. He swore that the wedding should not take place, and in this he was encouraged by Weber, who was a suitor for Cora Cronenbold's hand. Both young men kept the family in constant turmoil, and frightened Boettscher away from the house, but Cora and her mother kept up secret communication with him, and finally arranged that the wedding should take place on Friday, the 5th inst.

On this day young Cronenbold went down town on business for his mother, but suspecting that it was a trick to prevent him from interfering with the wedding, he and Weber hastily left their work and went to the Cronenbold mansion, on Grand avenue, near Chippewa street, and found the parlors illuminated, a number of guests already there, and active preparations for the wedding in progress. The two young men lay in wait for Boettscher, who had not then arrived. When the carriage stopped before the door, young Cronenbold seized the horses and shouted that no one would have to die before the vehicle could leave. The bridegroom remonstrated, whereupon Weber fired a shot that went through the calf of his left leg, wounding him so badly as to prevent the wedding. So the guests and the minister were dismissed.

The son and his friend was arrested upon the charge of assault with intent to kill, and their examination is to take place some time this week, in the Court of Criminal Correction.

Yesterday young Cronenbold went to his room for a nap after dinner, and on awakening found himself locked in. He listened for a while, heard some commotion in the rooms below, and, from his mother's tone in conversation between his mother and sister, judged that they were going out to meet Boettscher and have the marriage performed. This suspicion aroused his anger, which was heightened on hearing a closed carriage stop in front of the house, and seeing Boettscher alight and go into the hallway. Breaking the room-door open, he seized his revolver, rushed down stairs, and leveled his weapon at Boettscher's head. The threatened man hurriedly left the house, followed by Cronenbold. While Boettscher was climbing over a fence, Cronenbold fired three shots at him, then jumped over the fence himself, and continued the pursuit for about 100 feet, when two more shots were fired, and Boettscher fell dead in the field on the west side of Grand avenue, at the head of Chippewa street. This occurred about five minutes to 4 o'clock.

Cronenbold went down to his store immediately after the shooting. Mounted Policeman Richardson happened along on Grand avenue, and learned of the murder. Putting spurs to his horse, he was at the store a few minutes afterwards, and arrested Cronenbold. With Officer George Miller he stationed several policemen around the block where the store is located, made a descent upon the place, arrested and locked both Cronenbold and Weber up. The first-named prisoner confessed to Capt. Hercules that he did the shooting, and stated that the other man had had nothing to do with this last affair. Weber was, therefore, released.

Young Cronenbold is 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, thick set, and rather gentlemanly in his demeanor, with an intelligent, handsome face. When seen in his cell by a TIMES reporter, he was perfectly cool, and talked freely about his responsibles. From a conversation the reporter had with him, and a note which he gave a German reporter, his notions about the causes which led to the tragedy seem to be about as follows:

After Boettscher had been in the employ of the mother a few weeks, his pleasing address made him a frequenter of the family circle, and he became familiar and sociable to a degree that young Cronenbold did not think proper. His therefore found fault with his mother and sister for paying the stranger so much attention. Some neighborhood gossip led him to believe that the hostler was planning a scheme to win his sister Cora, who was 16 years old on the 19th of last October, and thus get control of her portion of the estate. He spoke his mind freely upon this to his sister and mother. They ridiculed the idea, and said he was either crazy about the property or jealous of his sister. He troubled his mother so much that she forced him to go to Europe, and he believes that the hostler suggested the idea to his mother, and hurried him off. While in Europe he received letters from his mother and Cora, he says, which contained paragraphs descriptive of the kindness and faithfulness of the man servant, and he thought they must be in love with him. A few days before leaving Europe, he received letters from some friends who gave him to understand that the hostler and his sister and mother were too intimate for their good moral reputation. He started at once for home, and on arriving learned that his mother had given her consent to his sister's marriage with Boettscher. This was followed by suspicions that Boettscher had been criminally intimate with his (Cronenbold's) dearest kindred, and his suspicions were strengthened by their anxiety for the wedding to come off. These ideas grew in force until he determined to have vengeance or die in the attempt. He immediately took his bosom friend, Weber, into the secret, and planned to frustrate the wedding. The neighbors warned his mother that he would do something desperate, as he, they said, was going insane on the subject. As long as the man was in his way he could not enjoy life, home, or property, and, as a last resort, had made up his mind to dispose of him. He says he regrets the killing of Boettscher, "but his conscience justifies him, if the law does not." He fears that his mother and sister will desert him, and that their friends will use their influence to get him hanged. He says his mother is about 52 years old, and he never had any trouble with her until Boettscher came.

William Michel, the driver of the carriage, informed a *Times* reporter that he did not know where he was to go from the house. Boettscher was dressed as though he was going to party, and was very pleasant. After young Cronenbold had chased Boettscher for a short distance, the two ran around a house, near the corner of the street, where Boettscher knocked for admission, was refused by some man who seemed much frightened. Boettscher threw off his coat before reaching the fence of the field where he was shot. Michel had to run and catch the horses, which had started to run away, having been frightened by the screams of the ladies, Mrs. and Miss Cronenbold, and the noise of the shots. He reprimanded young Cronenbold for the shooting, but did not then know that Boettscher had been killed.

Boettscher was about 37 years of age. He was born near Berlin, Prussia, and came to America eighteen months ago. He had a rather aristocratic air, and some of his acquaintances suspected that he was the "prodigal son" of some noble family. He was reticent about his history, but his habits were those of a man of education and refined associations.

It is hardly necessary to say that young Cronenbold's suspicions as to the improper relations between his sister and Boettscher were utterly unfounded. No two ladies in St. Louis stood higher in the estimation of those who knew them than Mrs. Cronenbold and her daughter.

A SQUATTER WAR.

Three Thousand Citizens of Carbondale Contest with the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company the Title to the Houses They Have Built and Occupied for a Long Term of Years.

Scranton, Pa. (Dec. 8), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

What promises to be one of the bitterest contests that has yet been waged between labor and capital in the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania has been inaugurated between the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company and its workmen at Carbondale City. A few days ago the Company, through its mining bosses, issued notices to some of the miners and laborers in and around Carbondale, who hold land on its property by what is known as the squatters' right, that, unless they signed leases for their lots, they would be discharged from the works. This action on the part of the Company fell like a thunderbolt among the men, who look upon it as a kind of unjustifiable coup de main to rob them of the little homes, which many of them, by upwards of forty years of incessant toil, had erected; and accordingly they refused to comply with the ukase.

The Company discharged several men, and an indignation meeting was forthwith held, in which resolutions were adopted declaring this arbitrary conduct, and volunteering to support the men who had been discharged as long as they were out of employment. A committee was appointed to wait on the Company's representative in this region with a view to a settlement of the difficulty, and he answered that the Company's order should be carried out regardless of consequences.

The men immediately held another meeting, and resolved to resist the Company to the bitter end rather than submit to a system of villanage, or accept leases of the land, the ownership of which they claim by a squatter right of over twenty-one years' peaceable possession

THE COURTS.

An Application Allowed in the Tax-Appeal Cases.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Suit Disposed Of.

Appeal Taken by the Republic Life—The Uhlich Will Case—Bankruptcy Items.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.

The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against John B. Sherman and others is at last closed, and that, too, without a trial. We published, Tuesday, the elaborate and exhaustive opinion of Judge Blodgett, giving an ample analysis of the status of the case. Yesterday, counsel for plaintiff asked leave to file a third additional count, which was granted. To this defendants re-filed their pleas of performance and of non est factum.

Plaintiff then offered to give evidence in support of the issues, but it was excluded. Leave was then asked to withdraw a juror and have the case continued, alleging that they were surprised by the ruling as to the evidence, which would amount to a mistrial, and leave the parties where they were before this case began. The Judge, however, denied the request, on the ground that the plaintiff had had abundance of time, and might have known what would be the probable drift of the contest. He then instructed the jury on the evidence already given to render a verdict for the defendant, which was done. The case will now go to the Supreme Court, on the question as to the correctness of the ruling of Judge Blodgett as regards the exclusion of the lease, which was offered in evidence, and ruled out. The contest is one of the sharpest ever seen. On both sides were lawyers of recognized ability, and nothing was left undone to sustain or defeat the relative forces. It was supposed that a count in assumpsit would be added, or rather, the action changed to assumpsit, on the agreement to make the lease, and Mr. Storrs intimated that he would not leave Tuesday to do so, but the plan was evidently changed.

THE TAX-APPEAL CASES.

Yesterday morning, Judge Williams gave his decision in the tax-appeal cases from the County Court, which have been running along for some time, to enable him to give the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The cases were appeals from the decision of the County Court, upholding the validity of the tax-levy. An injunction was granted ex parte in the Circuit Court, and a motion was made by Mr. Tuley, Corporation Counsel, to have the injunction dissolved. The motion was argued, and the injunction dissolved. Thereupon, counsel for the tax-fighters, knowing, of course, that the order dissolving the injunction was an interlocutory decree from which no appeal would lie, moved to dismiss their several bills without prejudice. This was denied. They then moved to dismiss their bills on payment of costs, which was allowed. The next move was to ask an appeal from the order which had been granted in accordance with their own wishes. The Court denied such appeal, and stated that such practice was at variance with the decisions of the past twenty-five years. Mr. Goudy cited a case in 4 Scammon Rep., where a similar motion was allowed, and also stated that there had been a recent decision of the Supreme Court in accordance therewith. The Judge, however, did not feel satisfied with a mere statement as to such a decision, and gave time for counsel to write to the Supreme Court and obtain a copy of the late decision. This they failed to get, but made a statement of what Judge McAllister had said in conversation with one of the counsel on the subject. The Judge was still in doubt on the law, it being so repugnant to his views of the practice, and the case was still further continued to allow him time to write to Judge McAllister himself, which he immediately did. On Tuesday he received a letter from Judge McAllister, which we publish in full, as follows:

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 8, 1873.

The Hon. E. S. Williams:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th inst., respecting the rulings of the Supreme Court in respect to the right of appeal where there is only an interlocutory order dissolving a temporary injunction, is just received. In answer, I would say that, notwithstanding some dissatisfaction, the Court have always adhered to the dictum in Pentecost *v.* Magaher, 4 Scammon, 3,261, whenever a case falls squarely within it. Between the time of my commission and before the September term, 1870, an application was made to me to upon a transcript in the case of J. D. Caton against the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railroad Company, which was a bill for injunction. A temporary injunction had been allowed and dissolved by the Circuit Court, and, therefore, Caton dismissed his bill and brought error. I refused to order an injunction, on the ground that error would not lie; he then presented it to the Court, and I was overruled. The Court entertained jurisdiction, and an opinion was written, but the case was settled, and the opinion not filed. I recollect the case of Weaver *v.* Foyer. The motion to dismiss was overruled, on the ground that the record showed a final disposition of the case by the Court, in dissolving the injunction and deciding that there was no equity in the bill. But my recollection is that, after all, the question was virtually reserved until the final disposition of the case by the opinion. I recollect another case, which I am not at liberty to name by name, where the bill prayed for other relief, the injunction was dissolved, and then complainant dismissed his bill, and the Court held there was no final decree from which an appeal will lie. So far as the decisions have gone since I have been in the Court, they are to the effect that if the only prayer of the bill is for an injunction, and one has been issued and then dissolved, the decree dissolving it is to be regarded as a dismissal of the bill, and a final disposition of the cause. Respectfully yours,

W. K. MCALLISTER.

Judge Williams then said that, in view of this letter, the case in Scammon, and the recent decisions, he would be obliged, though it was against his interpretation of the law, to grant an appeal to the Supreme Court in the present case, about twenty-four in all. But he should take some measures—and he had already been talking with the other Judges in Chancery—to have the system of granting injunctions *ex parte* before Masters abolished.

This, it seems, is the only course that can be pursued, and yet even this is not perfectly safe. As Judge himself may be deceived. He may, on reading the suit,—for it would be a poor lawyer who could not make a plausible case,—and without hearing any adverse testimony, think the facts sufficient to entitle the party to an injunction, but on the hearing, or on a motion to dissolve, the other side may offer such evidence as will entirely overthrow his first opinion. In such case, he is powerless. If the case is only for an injunction, and it is dissolved, the complainant may dismiss his own bill, thereby reviving the injunction, and carry it to the Supreme Court, thus locking the property up indefinitely. There are also difficulties on the other hand. In some cases, as of fraud, or sales under a trust-deed, or some suddenly-discovered facts, to compel notice and argument, would defeat altogether the object of the injunction, but it is believed this last course, which is in accordance with the practice in the Federal Courts, is most equitable and feasible.

THE UHLICH WILL CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the well-known case of Henry Uhlich against John H. Uhlike and Ernst Uhlich, involving the Uhlich House, on the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, was filed in the Superior Court yesterday. The case had been remanded with instructions to enter a decree in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. With the papers was filed a large quarto volume of about 1,200 printed pages, containing the record. The bill occupies about twenty pages, the answer as much more and a hundred exhibits, and the whole testimony taken in the Supreme Court occupies the remainder.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

Elizabeth F. Sawyers and Reece P. Sawyers, her husband, filed a bill in chancery in the Superior Court yesterday against Thomas Henry, Jr., and Charles E. Rushing. They state that, in 1870, said Reece F. Sawyers sold to Henry five acres east of and near Humboldt Park for $6,600, on the condition that, when Henry sold it, he should first repay the purchase price, and divide the profit, if any, was made on the speculation. On the 13th of September, 1873, Henry published notice in THE TRIBUNE, that he would sell the same on the 17th of September. On that day they were accordingly sold to one Charles E. Rushing for $12,800. Complainants claim that no sufficient notice was given; that Rushing had notice of complainants' rights, and paid no money on the sale; and that, moreover, Henry has been guilty of a breach of his agreement, as he had no right to sell at all, but was to hold the property in trust. They, therefore, ask a reconveyance and accounting of the profits of the sale, if the sale should be held valid.

THE EQUALIZATION CASES.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, a demurrer was filed by Attorney-General J. E. Eidsall and County-Attorney Root, and the demurrer sustained, and, complainants electing to stand by the bill, it is dismissed for want of equity, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court under a bond for $500. No arguments were had, as the whole question had virtually been decided on the argument for dissolving the injunction, the decision of which was announced a few days ago.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Blodgett will hear any jury cases that may be ready in the Circuit Court, and if there are none the jury will be discharged.

Henry H. Anderson was admitted to practice in both Courts, on motion of H. N. Hibbard, Esq.; Mason B. Carpenter, on motion of John Hutchinson, Esq.; and Charles K. Ladd, on motion of J. I. Bennett, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Horatio L. Robinson filed a petition in bankruptcy against Arthur W. Penny and Charles W. Weeks. Petitioner alleges that the debtors owe him $449 on a promissory note, which is overdue and unpaid, and charge, as additional acts of bankruptcy, the allowing their property to be taken on legal process. A rule to show cause Dec. 20, 1873, was issued, and also a provisional warrant of seizure. Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee.

J. W. Richardson & Co. filed a petition against George F. Glaser and Thomas T. Furlong, alleging $4,272.83 due from debtors on five promissory notes and an open account. Suspension of commercial paper is the only act of bankruptcy charged. A rule to show cause Dec. 17, 1873, was entered.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Albert R. Gage by Alphonso C. Day. He claims that he has an overdue note of Gage's for $1,900, all of which is unpaid except the sum of $50, and charges that Gage, while the proprietor of the Ogden House, transferred all his interest in the furniture to one Elizabeth Dolan, with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause by Dec. 18 was entered and issued.

James B. McGee filed a petition against H. M. Staley and Nelson M. Tuttle. He asserts that they owe him $2,180.69 on fourteen promissory notes, which are overdue and unpaid for more than fourteen days. A rule to show cause by Dec. 22, 1873, was issued.

In the matter of the estate of Carlo Maranesi, a provisional warrant of seizure was issued.

Henry J. Sister filed a petition against R. M., O. S., A. J., and C. A. Hough, claiming $1,931 due on a check. Petitioner alleges that they have not paid this for fourteen days after maturity, and this is the only act of bankruptcy charged. A rule to show cause has issued.

The Assignee of the Franklin Bank was allowed, by an order to that effect, to sell all the furniture and fixtures of the bankrupt at public or private sale.

The Germania Bank of Chicago filed a petition against Jacob Henrichs. The bank claims $631.60 on a promissory note, and alleges that Henrichs gave powers of attorney to confess judgment against him. A rule to show cause was issued for Dec. 22. A provisional warrant of seizure, a rule for examination, and an injunction against the Sheriff to prevent his selling the debtor's property under an execution, were also issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Michael Brand commenced an action for $1,000 against William S. Golsen.

Gustav Carrstens filed an affidavit in replevin against Michael Buehler, T. M. Bradley, Adam Friedrich, John Friedrich, and John Thorn, to recover $1,500 worth of saloon furniture and fixtures.

William A. Carderman and George W. Carderman filed a petition against J. H. Danlin, Gustav Busse, Carrie Busse, and Matilda Vaughan, praying for a mechanics' lien for $1,837 on the buildings of said Danlin, on the corner of North Clark and Goethe streets.

Henry B. Allen brought suit for $5,000 against James A. Gage.

Aaron J. Goudy filed a petition against A. F. Noble and J. F. Richmond, asking a mechanics' lien to the amount of $1,800 in defendants' lands and houses at South Englewood.

The Village of Glencoe filed a petition for the extension of Vernon street, from South avenue to the north line of the S. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 42, 13. Simon Meany and Morton Culver are made defendants.

J. H. Wood and S. E. Wood brought an action against M. F. Hale for $500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thirty-seven prisoners were arraigned, and two pleaded guilty.

A. C. Warrener, for failing to pay over sums received as commission merchant, was tried and found guilty.

The case of Michael Jones, the Union Star Line robber, was continued on account of the absence of a material witness.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 39 to 42, 44, 46, 47, 50 to 52, and 54 to 59, all inclusive.

Judge McRoberts' call is 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trials to-day. There will be no further call the present term.

Judge Booth's call is 197 to 210.

Judge Murphy will commence the call of calendar No. 3 in the Superior Court, Monday at 2, p. m.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees held an adjourned meeting at the Town Hall Wednesday evening. Present, Trustees Gilbert, Willard, Powers, and Pheips. After passing on the minutes, the following bills were presented, audited, and ordered paid: T. C. Hoag & Co., $30.97; Jackson, Irwin & Co., $238.38; Henry Oakes, Street Commissioner, $300; Mike Cunningham, $56.63; —— Shepard, $44; Street Commissioner's pay roll, $472.12. Total, $1,032.

An ordinance was taken up and passed unanimously, which authorized proceedings for the condemnation of the square known as Lake Park, located on the lake shore, just north of the pier, as a site for the buildings, pumping-works, etc., of the Water-Works ordered by the Board July 13. Messrs. O. A. Willard, C. K. Bannister, and C. J. Gilbert were appointed Commissioners to carry out the work.

A petition signed by several citizens was presented, requesting that a street lamp be ordered in front of St. Mary's Catholic Church. It was granted.

The subject of the street railway petitioned for, was brought up, and disposed of by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Village Attorney be requested to prepare an ordinance, authorizing the construction of the horse-railway asked for by certain petitioners, subject substantially to the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of Sept. 16, 1873, adding thereto such modifications and amendments, as may in his judgment be necessary.

It having been represented to the Board that the Government was about to construct a breakwater for the protection of the lighthouse just north of the village, and that it would be an advantage to the village if this was made a regular pier, and located at the foot of Milburn street, the President of the Board was instructed to sign a petition about to be drawn up and presented to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 for the construction of such pier, at the place mentioned. Some protection to the light-house is necessary, and it is thought desirable that the improvement should be made one that would at the same time benefit the citizens. The Board then adjourned.

The attention of the Street Commissioner, is particularly directed to the crossings on Davis street at the intersection of Oak and Maple avenues, which are almost impassable whenever it rains or snows. There are good crossings all over town, but these should be improved, as they are daily used by all living west.

The Tripod, the able paper issued by the students of the University, has passed into the hands of Messrs. De F. M. Hyde and John Hamline, students of the institution, who have assumed all pecuniary responsibility connected with it for the ensuing year. All college journals praise the ability displayed by *The Tripod*, and its success is well merited.

The Presbyterian sociable will be held at the house of Mr. George E. Purington this evening.

Two subjects are now agitating the minds of the amusement-loving young men of Evanston. One if the establishment of a gymnasium, to secure funds for which a subscription paper is circulating; and the other is the possibility and probability of a billiard-hall being started in the village. The latter has hitherto been opposed by public sentiment, if not by legal restrictions. But Evanston is progressive, and may soon be supplied with this means of recreation.

Mrs. Partington is credited with having said that she does not see how girls can be "high spirited" when they are "weakly self-reporters," but she supposes women have a right to be reporters if they wish to.

The jolly "Fat Contributor" lectures at Lyons' Hall to-morrow evening.

The Eclectic Reading Club meets Monday evening, at the residence of the Hon. J. D. Easter.

The Rev. Dr. McCabe, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, lectured before the theological students Wednesday afternoon, as announced. Not being then able to conclude the subject of "The Foreknowledge of God," he continued his remarks in the evening.

"Innocent gossip" concerning several approaching weddings serves to amuse the young people of Evanston, always excepting the "high spirited girls," who disdain such trivialities. Two local weddings are shortly to take place, and one soon occurs at Bloomington, to which many of the villagers have been invited.

The following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the young lady students in the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, are so lucid as to need no introduction:

WHEREAS, Some very earnest advocates of "Girls' Rights" and devout worshipers at the shrine of "Universal Liberty and Equality," have tendered the sympathy of their kind hearts towards the students of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, we, the oppressed, desire to express our appreciation of such unmerited favor, and, of our own free will, have drafted the following resolutions for that purpose:

Resolved, That every institution of learning requires certain rules and regulations for the government of those sharing its privileges.

Resolved, That, in the rules for the government of the students of the Woman's College, we find nothing to call forth complaints, but, on the contrary, we, as a body, adopt them, and believe them to be salutary in their effects.

Resolved, That, as students of this University, we come not to revise the rules made by those of superior wisdom and greater experience, but to abide by them as long as they are effective.

Resolved, That in Miss Willard we find an efficient teacher, a kind, faithful friend, and one who, forgetful of self, is unwearied in her efforts to promote our intellectual and moral interests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, sent to Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Swisshelm, and the original copy, with the names attached, be presented to Miss Willard.

They are signed by forty-nine young ladies. This includes all who are under the rules, except five, and, because of limited time, three of these were not called on. The "Roll of Honor" and "Self-Governed" young ladies, being "a part of the government," were not applied to.

LAKE FOREST.

The Alathean Debating Society of the Academy gave a public entertainment Tuesday evening in the school-room of that institution to a large and delighted audience. The exercises, which consisted of a debate, declamations, the *Alathean Weekly*, and music, were gotten up entirely by the Society, without the aid of the faculty and others.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Further Action on the Salaries of County Employes.

The Board of County Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to continue the consideration of the question of the fees and salaries of county officers. The usual crowd of lobbyists and lookers-on was in attendance. Sheriff Bradley and State's-Attorney Reed had Commissioner Jones button-holed in one corner; a couple of Deputy Sheriffs had Commissioner Burdick in a hollow square; while H. B. Miller and County-Attorney Root were instructing Mr. Ashton on the subject of parliamentary rulings. Mr. Rehm was also present, though for what purpose was not clearly shown, as the County Board has no direct connection with his confirmation as Police Superintendent. The Board was called to order by President Ashton. All the Commissioners were present.

On motion, the special order was suspended, in order to provide for some necessary repairs in Judge Tree's court-room, which requires calcimining. An order to this effect was passed.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the salary question, Commissioner Harrison in the chair.

The County Superintendent of Schools and his Assistant were voted, respectively, the same as last year—$1,800 for the former, and $60 per month for the latter.

Commissioner Crawford labored for an increase of pay for the janitor of the Court-House. It was fixed as before—$75 per month; the City-Hall janitor at $90, to do his own assistant watchman of the Court-House, $70; watchman of the City-Hall, $70.

The County Physician's pay remained the same—$2,000, in lieu of all transportation.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the Head Farmer at the County Poor-House receive $100 per month.

Commissioner Clough thought this an extravagant proposition.

Commissioner Crawford detected a tendency to underrate the Farmer.

Commissioner Ashton did not know much about farming, but he could not understand how this position could be worth $100 per month.

The motion of Commissioner Crawford received but one vote. The salary was fixed as before, $35 per month. All the other salaries at the Poor-House were left unchanged.

Commissioner Harris put in a word for the Housekeeper of the Insane Asylum, who should be raised to $30 per month; she now receiving $25.

Commissioner Ashton objected, and the motion was lost.

All other Insane Asylum salaries were left unchanged.

Commissioner Burdick moved to cut down the Hospital Housekeeper's pay to $25 per month—previously $30. The motion prevailed. All other salaries were unchanged.

No change was made in the salaries of persons in the County Agent's office.

Commissioner Ashton moved the salary of the County Attorney be the same as last year. The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Singer moved to increase the pay of the Clerk of the Board to $3,000 per year. The motion prevailed, and Col. Niles looked exceedingly happy.

County-Treasurer Miller, being invited to speak on the subject, suggested that it would be good policy to add $1,000 to the pay of Mr. Bye, Assistant Treasurer and Collector, making it $5,000.

Commissioner Singer fully coincided with Treasurer Miller's warm eulogium of Mr. Bye, and moved that $1,000 be taken from the Collector and added to the Assistant Collector.

This neat turn of the question failed to secure the Board's approval, and the Assistant Collector's salary was increased to $3,000. All other salaries in the Treasurer's and Collector's offices were left as before.

The State's-Attorney's clerk had his salary increased to $2,000; it was previously $1,500.

Commissioner Ashton believed it wrong to give the County Judge a higher salary than that received by the Judges of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, Judge Wallace's salary was fixed at $7,000.

The Coroner was given permission to speak in behalf of his Deputy, for whom he urged an increase of $800, making $1,500 in all. The speech had no effect; the salary was not changed.

Commissioner Lonergan moved to increase the pay of the Deputy Sheriffs to $2,000 per year each.

Commissioner Clough raised the point that the Board could not increase the pay of an officer during his term.

The Chair thought the point well taken.

The previous action of the Board, by which the salaries of the Deputies were reduced, was reconsidered, and they were given $2,000 each.

Commissioner Ashton moved to fix the pay of the four country Deputies at $600, instead of $500, as formerly.

Commissioner Clough moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee. The motion prevailed.

The Committee then rose, reported action, and was discharged.

Further consideration of the report was postponed until Monday.

The Board then adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAILROAD NEWS.

TICKET AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

Harry E. Sharpe, Esq., of St. Louis, Corresponding Secretary of the Railway Association of America, has issued a confidential circular to the various railroad managers in this country and Canada, in regard to stopping the payment of commissions to scalpers and ticket-agents. He informs them that in addition to the seventy-nine railroads which were represented at the Convention in this city on the 18th of last month, forty-one others have since informed him that they would join the others in carrying out the resolution that "Commissions may and should be abolished."

The above resolution was to have gone into effect on the 1st of January. But Mr. Sharpe states that the time had to be extended until he could see the managers of two of the leading railroads in the country, who are now absent in Europe. As soon as the consent of these two roads has been obtained, he will notify the managers of the roads belonging to the Association to stop the payment of commissions. Should any of the roads refuse to comply with the resolution they will be expelled from the Association, and no tickets sold nor baggage checked over these lines. But should any of these roads, at any subsequent time, signify their willingness to conform to the resolution, they will be again entitled to the benefits of the Association. The two roads which Mr. Sharpe mentions in his circular are undoubtedly the Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio, these having been "shaky" on this reform, since the beginning of the movement, and it is a matter of doubt whether their consent will ever be obtained. If it is not, the whole movement will fail to the ground, and the reform will not be made, because the signatures of the other large Eastern lines were obtained on condition that these two rival corporations would join in the movement. One Western railroad that signed the original resolution, and had a delegate present at the Convention, has since issued a circular to the scalpers and ticket agents, informing them that it is not a party to the proposition, and that it will continue to pay commissions at all hazards. The officers of the road in this city, connecting with this line, state that they could force it into compliance without much trouble, and that the signatures of the two above-mentioned roads are all that is wanted to make the payment of a commission a thing of the past.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

After the 1st of January, the Illinois Central Railroad will introduce round trip tickets, at a reduction of 15 per cent from the regular fare. Tickets will be sold from all the regular stations to any point along the road, including St. Louis, and will be good for five days. A similar arrangement has been decided upon by the following railroads: The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Ohio & Mississippi, and the Vandalia Road. Others, if they wish to keep up their traffic, will undoubtedly be compelled by this action to reduce their fares in the same manner.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Meeting of the Directors—Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held last evening in the handsome parlor of that institution, Mr. George C. Cook, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The report of Mr. M. G. Bottsford, the Secretary, was presented, with the following statistics: There have been received into the Asylum during the past year 154 children; there have been sent to homes, 137; the average number in the institution has been 86; boys, 49; girls, 37. In the latter part of December last smallpox made its appearance in the Asylum. The ten children first exposed to the disease were the only sufferers. There have been, the report showed, 12 deaths during the year. Miss Blake, Solicitor for the institution, had collected $1,992.14, besides clothing and provisions valued at $2,747.56; her expenses during that time being $93.50. The receipts for the year had been $2,213.83, and the expenses $519.93.

The Secretary presented a detailed report, showing that the balance on hand on December 12, 1872, was $876.24, which, with the receipts for the present year, make a total of $3,249.48. The expenses were $9,047.21, leaving a balance of $202.27.

Mrs. Sarah C. Sage presented a report, including a general survey of the action of the ladies during the past year, which was read and listened to with attention.

During the absence of a committee, appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. Grey called the attention of the friends to a practice in vogue at the Asylum of dealing with delinquent boarders. A number of children were boarded at the rate of $1.50 a week, the parent or parents signing a partial surrender of the infant, the terms being that in case of three months' delinquency the surrender should become total. This practice had brought the Asylum into bad repute. Either by detaining or surrendering a child to its delinquent parents the indignation of the public was hurled at them. What was she to do. She opposed boarders. There ought to be none but completely surrendered children in the institution.

The Chair thought it would look very bad if the lien got abroad that the Asylum had a mortgage on a child.

The subject was discussed at some length, but no conclusion was reached.

The Nominating Committee returned the following list of officers:

President—J. L. James.
Vice-President—G. C. Cook.
Secretary—E. G. Keith.
Treasurer—Charles Follansbee.
Board of Trustees—George C. Cook, H. O. Stone, Charles Follansbee, W. T. Myrick, W. C. D. Grannis, Leonard Hodges, Fernando Jones, Peter Van Schaack, Marshall Field, Myron L. Pearce, and A. T. Seeberger.
Directresses—Mrs. Thomas Altherp, Mrs. F. W. Brawley, Mrs. J.F. Brewster, Mrs. Fred Bradley, Mrs. B. Botsford, Mrs. M. C. Follansbee, Mrs. H. D. Dunand, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. J. L. Dean, Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Mrs. Henry Fuller, Mrs. J. W. Horton, Mrs. J. Irvine, Mrs. Moses Jones, Mrs. Graham Leland, Mrs. L. A. Lock, Mrs. B. McVicker, Mrs. G. McDonald, Mrs. W. J. Myrick, Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mrs. A. A. Childs, Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, Mrs. D. Runnion, Mrs. Henry Sage, Mrs. L. Stone, Mrs. A. G. Swift, Mrs. Adam Smith, Mrs. E. H. Sargent, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Thad. Pearce, Mrs. W. D. Manchester, Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Mrs. A. J. Willard, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Mrs. R. Gentry.

The report of the Committee was adopted. After disposing of the question of boarders by referring it to the Directresses, and thanking Mr. Myron L. Pearce and Dr. Bingham for many kind services gratuitously rendered, the meeting adjourned.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

D. W. Whittle leads the Union noon-day prayer-meeting to-day.

Judge Norton was in consultation with the Mayor for several hours yesterday.

Mr. Burley expects Mr. Hayes to take hold of the Comptrollership to-morrow.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday, that Superintendent Washburn had handed his resignation to Mayor Colvin. The latter when questioned on the subject gruffly replied that he would not tell anything about it.

An affecting incident took place in Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday afternoon. An elderly gentleman named Mitchell, from Monmouth, in this State, who has been attending one of the United States Courts as a juror, sauntered into the office, and, seating himself, picked up a morning paper and began reading. He had not read but a minute or two, when the paper fell from his grasp, and covering his face with his hands, he sobbed. "Oh, my son, my son." It was some moments before he could compose himself enough to explain the cause of his emotion. He finally pointed to a dispatch in the paper, dated Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 9, which stated that H. M. Mitchell (his son), the telegraph operator and railway agent at Piedmont, Colorado, was frozen to death in the mountains while trying to find a wagon-path for a party of his friends who were overtaken by a snow-storm. Mr. Mitchell was allowed to return to his home last evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pacific Hotel—Gen. Kilpatrick, New Jersey; T. H. Treat, Esq., Philadelphia; Judge J. B. Niles, Laporte; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; the Hon. S. S. Huntly, Montana; George Cassard, Esq., Baltimore. . . . . *Palmer House*—D. A. Brown, John M. Pearson, Railway Commissioners; the Hon. W. Steele, Joliet; Dr. Scatterthwaite, New York; S. R. Thayer, Esq., Minneapolis. . . . *Sherman House*—The Hon. W. C. Handler, West Virginia; Gen. J. R. Carpenter, Boston; Gen. D. T. Leahy, New York; the Hon. C. J. B. Meyer, and J. P. Merzer, Fond du Lac; the Hon. Eugene Underwood, St. Paul; The Hon. M. Wadleigh, Steven's Point, Wis. . . . *Commercial*—The Hon. J. S. Sloan, Montclair, N. J.

IN GENERAL.

Miss Nellie Grant is to officiate as first bridesmaid at an approaching wedding at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Stowe is to have Vice-President Wilson as her guest for several weeks, at her winter home in Florida.

Three Senators of the Dominion of Canada have died within less than a week, but they made little account of it over there.

Col. I. W. Avery, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, has gone to New Orleans for the purpose of becoming interested in the management of the *Picayune*.

James W. Ruested, of Westchester, and L. Bradford Prince, of Queens, seem to be the only prominently mentioned candidates for Speaker of the New York Assembly.

Conductor John P. Adams, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, after a service of thirty-three years, during which he has traveled over 2,000,000 miles by rail, resigned on Saturday.

The Governor-elect of Virginia, Gen. James L. Kemper, has determined to recommend the abolition of the office of "Aid to the Governor." Kemper doesn't believe in foolishness, especially that which costs.

George L. Carman, of Davenport, Ia., has received the appointment of General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, which position was lately made vacant by the resignation of J. A. Grier.

Henry P. Haven, of New London, and Orville H. Platt have written notes to say that they cannot accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Haven was the unsuccessful candidate last spring.

Dr. De Koven, of Racine, who came so near being chosen Bishop of Massachusetts, has many friends urging him as the successor of Dr. Armitage. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson has his warm supporters also.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

John C. Connor, ex-M. C., of Texas, who died at Washington, Dec. 10, was a Lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers in the war, and in 1866 was appointed a Captain in the Regular Army. Being on reconstruction duty in Texas, he went into politics as a Democrat, and was elected to Congress in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. He died at the age of 31 years.

Miss Florence Pinkley, of Des Moines, is a candidate for Engrossing Clerk of the Iowa Senate. Marietta Hollett, of Independence, is a candidate for Enrolling Clerk of the House, but Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Nevada, Story County, is also a candidate for re-election to that position.

Among the agreeable incidents of Thanksgiving-Day was the meeting at the residence of Mr. Varnum Taber, in Centreville, R. I., of five brothers and four sisters, children of the late Elijah and Phebe Greene, of Coventry, the oldest, Mr. Lawton Greene, in his 75th year, and the youngest, Mrs. Zilpha Hiscox, in her 52d year.

A writer in the *Graphic* says: "The President of the United States, who has at present no other known property in Washington than a house now occupied by Judge McArthur, announces his intention of fixing his permanent residence in that city, and will buy and build there. He will be the first President since John Adams to take that interest in the Capital as a superior place of pleasurable abode. It was Gen. Grant's intention of settling in St. Louis on his retirement, but he has felt the contagion of the social changes of Washington."

THE LAST VICTIM.

Yesterday evening, about dusk, an elderly gentleman appeared at the Armory, and asked to see the officer in charge. Sergt. Ebersold stepped forward, and, at the gentleman's request, they stepped into a private office, where the gentleman said his name was Henry Masses, and that he was a well-to-do farmer from Seneca, Grundy County. He came to Chicago Tuesday with cattle. After he had disposed of them he came down town with quite a roll of money in his pocket. About noontime Wednesday, he was standing at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, when a neat looking man approached him, and, after a few general remarks, said that he had just purchased a lottery ticket from a young girl, who was selling them for a charitable object, and, wishing to leave the city that afternoon, he would be very much obliged to the farmer if he would buy the ticket. The farmer refused to take it, and the man, as a last resort, asked to go with him to room No. 3, 171 East Madison street, where he thought he could get the money on the ticket. The farmer went with him and was soon drawn into the seductive game of bunko. Here he lost $150. Of course the man who had induced him to take a part in the game also lost, and appeared to be very much disappointed when they left the room. The two men walked along the street very disconsolately and the farmer said that they took numerous drinks, under the impression that they would lift the weight from their hearts. They crossed the bridge, and went into an auction store, at No. 6 North Canal street, where the farmer loaned the man $20 half of which was to pay for another lottery ticket, and the other half was to pay a bill the man owed at the Briggs House. Just after they left this place the farmer met a friend who lives in the city, and to him he revealed his misfortunes. At the same time the swindler also relieved himself of a great burden, by giving his victim the slip, dodging into a basement, from which he emerged by one door, while the farmer and his friend entered by another. The farmer said that the man was called Lawrence by his friend, which is not unlikely, from the fact that a well-known bunko man,—the smoothest in the business,—is called Harry Lawrence.

THE REGISTRAR OF GRAIN.

The members of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners arrived here yesterday morning, and spent the whole day in consultation with leading grain-shippers and members of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the abuses in the Registrar's office and in the elevator business in this city. The Commissioners spent several hours on 'Change and obtained the opinions of a large number of heavy operators in grain. Up to a late hour last night, neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Pearson had fully made up his mind as to the proper course to pursue, but some action will be taken to-day. The Board had made an engagement to meet Gov. Beveridge in Springfield, to-day, which gave them but little time to devote to their investigations.

In view of the possible removal of the present Registrar, a number of applications for the position have been made. Among the applicants are J. H. Allen and T. Tyndale, both of whom have long been in the Registrar's office; J. H. Raymond, formerly in the office of the Commissioners; Mr. R. McChesney, at one time the Chief Inspector of Grain; and Mr. Dickinson. The name of Mr. J. W. Sykes has been presented, and his appointment strongly urged, though without consulting Mr. Sykes, who is not a candidate, though it is probably that he would accept, if the position were offered him without any solicitation on his part. Should the Commissioners decide to make a change, it will be announced to-morrow.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 12, 1873.

The Senate will not convene again till Monday.

The State Agent of the Iowa Grangers has reported a saving of $5,000 in the purchases made during the year, which amounted to $100,000.

It is now stated that the Judiciary Committee will report favorably on Judge Williams' nomination for Chief-Justice. This does not necessarily imply that he will be confirmed.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad have authorized a second-mortgage for $25,000,000, which, when placed, will make the total debt of the road $100,000,000. Only $4,500,000 of the new bonds will be issued immediately.

The total damage occasioned by lake disasters during the present year amounts to $3,976,000, or nearly $1,000,000 more than last year. The number of vessels to which accidents occurred during the year were 1,318 as against 745 in 1872.

Mr. Howe has introduced a resolution into the Senate authorizing the President to appoint five Commissioners, without pay, to examine the economic, moral, criminal, and scientific aspects of the liquor traffic, and to report to Congress its effect on crime, social vice, pauperism, and the public health.

A new bill has been introduced into the House, providing that the money accruing from the sale of public lands shall be devoted to an educational fund for the benefit of the people. It is to be hoped that this measure is in opposition to the Agricultural College subsidy which came so near being pushed through the last Congress.

There are two hopeful indications of an improvement in the condition of the money-market. One is the report from New York that currency is now so plenty there that the loan-certificates are no longer profitable and are being rapidly reduced. The other is that the Bank of England has reduced its rate to 4½ per cent.

Senator Carpenter was yesterday elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, according to the programme of the Republican caucus, and led to his place by Mr. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for the place. The vote was 42 to 16, besides two blanks, which were probably put in as a silent and feeble protest.

Our special correspondent at Joliet furnishes some interesting information concerning the condition of Pertect, the Chicago wife-murderer, who is to be hanged to-day, besides giving a complete history of the case. Pertect is an ignorant and superstitious man, whose feelings at the approach of death are horrible to contemplate. The execution will probably occur to-day at 2 o'clock.

The statement is made on the authority of an unnamed member of the Cabinet that it will be necessary to authorize the issue of the entire $44,000,000 called a "reserve" before May 1 next, in order to meet the Government expenses. This may be true, owing to the decline in the revenues; but why is it necessary to authorize the issue, if the Secretary of the Treasury already exercises a control over this sum, as he claims the right to do? There is a great deal of confusion about this "reserve" which Congress will do well to settle at the earliest opportunity.

The public will be grieved to read that Prof. Agassiz is seriously ill at Boston, and that he is in danger of total paralysis. Aside from the irreparable loss science would sustain in his disablement or death, he has endeared himself especially to the American people by his thorough identification with the scientific progress of this country, and by his simple habits and generous nature. If he is to be stricken down just at this time, when he has undertaken the great work of his life—the establishment of the Anderson School of Natural History—it will be a hard blow to all who are generally interested in the advancement of American science.

Mr. Beck proposes that the projected Postal Savings Banks and Postal Telegraph, recommended in the report of the Postmaster-General, shall receive an intelligent consideration, and to that end he has asked that the Postmaster-General communicate all the information regarding these projects which he has in his possession. Mr. Gordon, in the Senate, also wants information from the same source relative to the amount of money saved, and the decrease in the appropriation provided, by the abolition of the franking privilege. Mr. Gordon's "whereases," which are a Southern invention for Congressional bills, indicate a disposition on his part to have the franking privilege restored, in which he will also be apt to find the co-operation of the Southern Congressmen.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with rather less doing. Mess pork was 40c per bbl higher, closing at $14.37½@14.50 cash, and $13.00 seller February. Lard was active, and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.00@8.10 cash, and $8.45@8.50 seller February. Meats were less active and easier, at 6½c for shoulders, 6¼@6¾c for short ribs, 6¾@6¾c for short clear, all boxed, and 8¼@8½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and ½c higher, closing at 91½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, at $5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and strong, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and 3c higher, closing at $1.16¾ cash, and $1.17¾ seller January. Corn was in good demand, and 1¾c higher, closing at 53¾c cash, and 54c seller January. Oats were dull and weak, but ½c higher, closing at 33c cash, and 33½c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 80c. Barley was dull, and 2c lower, at $1.44 for No. 2, and $1.04 @1.05 for No. 3. Hogs closed fairly active and firmer, at $4.60@4.90. Cattle and sheep were quiet.

The Springfield *Register*, in discussing Judge Farwell's decision in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company, makes a laughable mess of it. It confounds the Republic Life with the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and, while in one paragraph it berates the Company for attempting to avoid taxes when it had a sworn statement on file in Springfield that its property far exceeded in value the amount of its assessment, in another paragraph it asserts that the Company has been in the bankrupt courts since January of 1872, and that, so far from "having no indebtedness," it owes nearly double the amount of its whole assets! It also abuses Joe Pollak, of the County Court, for having been elected for the purpose of not collecting the tax, when, in fact, Pollak was not elected, nor was he a candidate for the office.

At a special meeting of the Common Council last night, Mr. Hayes' bond as City Comptroller was approved, and the appointment of Mr. Jesse O. Norton as Corporation Counsel was confirmed. Several of the Mayor's nominations were reported favorably by committees, but action thereon was deferred till the regular meeting next Monday evening. The bond of Mr. O'Hara, as City Treasurer, was also made the special order for the next meeting. The Committee which has under consideration the reduction of the fees of the City Sealer has not been able to come to any conclusion. As the office is one requiring no special skill, education, or ability, the fees, amounting to $10,000 or $15,000 a year, are conspicuously excessive, and it should not require any very great deliberation on the part of the Committee to recommend their reduction. The best substitute would be to pay the incumbent 20 per cent of all fees he collects and require him to pay over the balance into the City Treasury. Mayor Colvin, who has expressed himself so strongly in favor of an economical Administration, should urge this change at the next meeting of the Council, though he has thus far forgotten to suggest it.

After a debate of three days, the House of Representatives have still failed to reach a definite conclusion on the salary question. The discussion of yesterday was opened by Mr. Poland, who thinks that $5,000 is an ample compensation for Congressional services, and whose habits of life are and always have been such as to enable him to live on that sum. Nevertheless, Mr. Poland has kept his back-pay, preferring, as he says, to be called a thief and robber by the press rather than a coward and hypocrite. This, we presume, is a matter of taste. The feature of the day was Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' first speech, after an absence of fourteen years from Congress under circumstances that naturally make him an object of interest. His feeble condition of body seems not to have affected his mental vigor, but he goes back to the days of his former prominence and ignores the lapse of time and march of events that have intervened. Because, fourteen years ago, he advocated a scale of salaries which would pay $10,000 a year to members of the House, $15,000 to Senators, $50,000 to the Chief Justice, $25,000 to the Associate Justices, and $100,000 to the President, he still adheres to his position, and opposes the repeal bill on that score. It is needless to point out how inconsistent the position is. Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, was more honest in his expressions than other Congressmen who are in the condition he is, when he says that "he could not pay back if he would, and would not if he could." At last the previous question was moved, and, being defeated by a vote of 100 to 145, the question passed to the control of Mr. Kasson, of the minority in the Committee. Mr. Kasson yielded to Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who moved, as an Administration measure, a recommitment of the matter to the Special Committee, with instructions to report a bill fixing the salaries at what they shall ascertain to have been the average pay and allowances of the Forty-first Congress, exclusive of any estimate of the franking privilege. The House adjourned without taking action on this motion, but it is intimated that it will probably prevail. This plan will likely fix the salaries at $6,000, with an actual allowance for traveling expenses. There is to be a determined effort, however, to get a direct vote on the President's salary.

THE GRANGERS AND THE FARMERS.

The State Convention of the Granges of Illinois begun its session at Bloomington on Wednesday. The number of Granges in this State is now 800, and additional ones are forming every day. Nearly 700 delegates were present. There is a general misapprehension, especially in the Eastern States, as to the purposes and objects sought by the Granges, and as general a mistake in confounding the Granges with the State Farmers' Association. The two organizations are widely distinct. The Grange is a secret Order, having, like the Masons and other orders, a national, State, and local organization. By the express letter of the Constitution, Granges are prohibited from taking part in politics; the members are of all shades of party and of both sexes, and the objects of the Order (so far as they are known) could not be attained if membership was controlled by political opinions. But, while the Order excludes politics from the Grange, "at the same time" (in the words of Grand Master Smedley, of Iowa,) "intelligent political action outside the gate is expected from the members individually, as good citizens, taking a personal and practical interest in the general welfare."

The declared objects of the Order are to promote the social, intellectual, and pecuniary interests of the members, and membership is open to none but farmers, or those whose interests are identified with farmers. Its aims are said to be to encourage and promote a greater social union among all those engaged in the same industry, by bringing them and their families together under circumstances of an elevating and refining character. Another object is the furnishing of means, by reading-rooms and libraries, for intellectual improvement, instruction, and recreation. A third and more definite purpose is to unite on purchases of things needed by farmers, these purchases to be made somewhat in the co-operative style, in large quantities, directly from the manufacturers and producers. This is carried on through the agency of the Grange, whereby the profits and expenses of intermediate dealers are saved, and the Grangers obtain what they need at the manufacturers' prices. There are some other objects, incidental to these, which are sought by the Order, and which have been successfully carried out. It will be seen that the "Patrons of Husbandry" are, therefore, not a political organization, however much or however little the members may agree upon political questions.

In Illinois, there is a State Farmers' Association, and various other smaller organizations under different names, all having the common purpose of accomplishing the overthrow of monopoly and special privileges. A convention of this Association will be held at Decatur on the 16th of this month. It will take definite action in forming a distinct political party, not confined to farmers exclusively, but embracing all other persons who are ready to unite in the general opposition to monopoly. At the late election in this State, the farmers' local organizations nominated candidates for county offices, and, while they were generally successful, they could not fail to notice the zeal and energy with which Democrats in Republican counties supported Republican tickets, and Republicans in Democratic counties supported Democratic tickets in a common struggle to maintain the old party organizations against the rising party of reform. Had the Reformers in Illinois but known their real strength, they could have made a clean sweep of all the local offices; as it is, they have now gained the knowledge that a party of this kind, with an organization broad enough to include all who agree with their general purposes and aims, will command the support of a majority of the people of this State. Such a party will undoubtedly be formed at Decatur,—one which will, during 1874, prosecute a vigorous campaign for the election of a State Legislature and members of Congress. Salary-grabbers at Washington, who are splitting hairs as to how much of the money they took last year and how much shall be restored to the Treasury, may as well recognize in this new organization, which will extend to all the States in the Union, the avenging power of an outraged and insulted public. No amount of equivocation or chop-logic will meet the demands of the situation. An unconditional repeal of the act, the repeal applying to all salaries from the date of the increase, will alone meet the popular demand, and, to make that demand a punishment for the past and a warning for the future, the people propose to take the election of the next Congress into their own hands.

THE CITY PRINTING AGAIN.

The Common Council have it in their power to save the tax-payers of Chicago at least $15,000 annually in the single item of the city printing. Heretofore, the proceedings, notices, and ordinances of the Common Council and the various departments of the City Government have been published at an annual expense of over $30,000 in two newspapers,—one, an English newspaper, know as the Corporation paper, and the other, the German paper having the largest circulation. This his been done in supposed compliance with the requirements of the City Charter. This provides that the Common Council shall designate one public newspaper printed in Chicago as the Corporation newspaper, in which the city printing shall be done. The same matter, it also provides, shall be printed, at the same price, in the German newspaper having the largest circulation. A careful reading of these provisions will show that there is no reason why the Corporation newspaper and the most widely-circulated German newspaper should not be one and the same. The Council may, if they choose, name the *Staats-Zeitung* as the Corporation newspaper to print the public matter in English. We have made this suggestion before, and we repeat it again in all soberness. Its effect would be to do away with the duplicate and doubly-expensive publication of the city printing. If the *Staats-Zeitung* were made the Corporation newspaper, one-half the cost of the public printing would be saved. This method of saving $15,000 annually to the City Treasury is practicable, legal, and sensible. Everything of general interest in the proceedings of any department of the City Government reaches the public at once through the news columns of the daily papers; the proceedings are published in full in pamphlet form every week; the official publication in newspapers is, therefore, merely formal, and any means are proper to lessen this expense, if they are legal. The *Staats-Zeitung* is a German paper, but the charter does not require that the Corporation newspaper be published in English exclusively; neither does it stipulate that the *Staats-Zeitung* shall print the proceedings in German at all. Hence, the publication, at an annual saving of $15,000, of the city printing in English, in the *Staats-Zeitung*, is a full compliance with the law, and answers all other purposes as well. Such action by the Common Council would subject them to no hostility they need fear. They were elected despite the opposition of every English newspaper in Chicago, and they need not now buy off those they have beaten. If they pursue a contrary course, and not only continue the duplicate publication of the city printing but increase the remuneration for it, the popular feeling will be very different. It has been suggested, lately, that the pay for this useless service be raised to forty, fifty, or sixty thousand dollars, in the aggregate. Any such action could not fail to be regarded as a corrupt use of the public funds. Public interest demands that, if any change is made, it should be in the direction of economy. Any increase of the compensation would be virtually a robbery of the Public Treasury, and would excite just indignation.

They have in Texas a peculiar kind of document known as a "Lie bill." During the recent election, a candidate named Hubbard was accused of having, at some time in his previous life, written and delivered a lie bill. The charge was indignantly denied by the candidate and his friends, and the discussion of the fact whether he had or not seemingly overshadowed all other questions. Finally, in the *National Index*, published at Tyler, in Texas, was published what purports to be a copy of this lie bill. It seems that one Capt. Edward Sharp was an officer in Col. Hubbard's regiment during the War; that the two men, in 1862, had a difficulty, in which Sharp alleged that Hubbard had maligned him. In 1865, they had a fight,—"rencounter" they call it in the papers,—which was followed by an amicable settlement. The charge is, that the settlement was accomplished by Hubbard giving Sharp the lie bill contained in the following correspondence:

CAPT. SHARP—*Sir:* Is there any way by which we can settle our existing difficulty? R. B. HUBBARD.

COL. R. B. HUBBARD: You can settle our existing difficulty by complying with either of three propositions: first, to fight me an honorable fight; second, to leave the country; third, to acknowledge you lied.
ED SHARP.

CAPT. SHARP: I acknowledge the report circulated about you in the army in 1862 was false and without foundation. R. B. HUBBARD.

The last of these letters is what is called in Texas a lie bill,—an acknowledgment by the writer of having lied. Hubbard was the Democratic candidate, and what effect the publication of the lie bill had on the election is not disclosed.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S SENTENCE.

After a long and very circumstantial trial, Marshal Bazaine has been found guilty of treason to France, and is condemned to death, and degradation from his rank previous to execution. Although all the members of the Court signed a recommendation for mercy, which the Duc d'Aumale—probably remembering his own treachery to Abd-el-Kader in Algiers—conveyed in person to President MacMahon, the sentence is a terrible retribution for the offense of which Marshal Bazaine was found guilty. The real crime which he committed was his persistent adhesion to Napoleon after the downfall and exile of the latter, and his studied ignoring of the Committee of Defense. That Committee, however, was the only Government which France had after the overthrow of Napoleon and during the siege of Metz. It was the only source of authority, and the only body competent to give orders regarding the conduct of the war. A refusal to recognize it was a refusal to recognize the only existing Government of France, and was therefore treason. Technically, therefore, from the irrefutable evidence before it, the Court was obliged to find him guilty, and declare the sentence prescribed by law.

The recommendation for mercy was probably based upon two reasons. In the first place, Marshal Bazaine was a veteran. He had seen forty-five years of active service, and had done France good service in Algiers, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Mexico. He had been a skillful General and a brave soldier, and he had done nothing degrading in the eyes of the world, up to the time of the surrender of Metz, except his abandonment of Maximilian to his fate, and in doing this he was only obeying the orders of his superior, the Emperor. These services were evidently credited to him so far as to constitute an appeal for mercy. In the second place, it is probable that the Court, while it was compelled to pass the technical sentence, stood ready to ask for mercy in view of the uncertain threads upon which political affairs hang in that country, where the Revolution is not only an accepted theory in all contingencies, but a palpable fact, which may manifest itself any day. So long as the Revolution is superior to law, and so long as all social and political possibilities are liable to be referred to the Revolution for solution, there is no definitive form of government in France. The Duc d'Aumale is a Monarchist, and may be tomorrow a Republican. President MacMahon is ostensibly the Republican President of France for five years to come, a Monarchist in his sympathies, and may be Emperor at the end of his term. The Assembly itself is a combination of Communists, Radicals, Republicans, Bonapartists, and Monarchists, all struggling and plotting for power, and, pending these plots and struggles, France is a Republic by sufferance and without a Constitution. All definite plans for the future are necessarily referred to that indefinite time when constitutional law will be established. In this unsettled state of affairs, the uncertainty of political contingencies must have exercised some influence upon the minds of the members of the Court, and helped to induce them to appeal for mercy.

There is good reason to believe that this mercy will be shown, and that Marshal Bazaine's life will be spared by Gen. MacMahon, his associate in so many campaigns, and himself an ardent admirer of the late Louis Napoleon, in whose service he attained his most glorious distinctions. But what is life to Marshal Bazaine, even if this mercy shall be extended? He will probably be an exile from France; "a man without a country;" an old soldier, who, after nearly half a century of active service, in which he has won honor and reputation, suddenly finds himself degraded from his rank, stripped of his honors, his whole record expunged, and himself ignominiously branded as a traitor. To a soldier like Marshal Bazaine, who, in his own language as he left the court, only carries two words, "honor and country," in his breast, such a punishment as this is infinitely worse than death. Upon this account, if no other, the appeal for mercy will probably be granted, and his life will be spared to be dragged out in the slow tortures of a disgrace to escape which even death would be a welcome relief.

THE CRONENBOLD MURDER.

We have rarely been called upon to record a more sickening and cold-blooded murder than that which was committed on Tuesday last, in St. Louis, by Benjamin F. Cronenbold, a son of the late Judge of St. Louis County; a young man of wealth and affluent leisure, and a fair type of the Southern chivalry which revenges any intrusion upon its rights with the pistol, and acknowledges no authority which does not emanate from itself. In this case, as in many other instances of this vaunted chivalry, the murderer was cool, systematic, persistent, and cowardly. The story can be briefly told. Young Cronenbold—who, as we have already said, was very wealthy, having inherited his father's large property—was living with his mother and sister Cora. Richard Boettscher, a poor German, was the family coachman, and had become so familiar and intimate in the family circle as to win the affections of Cora, for whom her brother had selected another suitor, his business-partner, Weber. Both the mother and sister always spoke well of Boettscher, and at last, in view of the opposition of the brother, a private marriage was arranged, to which both the mother and sister gave their consent. The brother protested against such an alliance, which wounded his family pride, and the wedding ceremony was brought to a sudden termination by the appearance of Cronenbold and Weber, the latter of whom shot Boettscher, inflicting a slight wound. The wounded man was sent to the hospital, but soon recovered, and returned to the house last Saturday. Cronenbold thereupon deliberately determined to take his life. That day he did not find the opportunity. He waited for him on Sunday and Monday, but Boettscher did not come to the house. Tuesday he came. Cronenbold did not see him while he was in the house, as both the mother and sister were apprehensive of danger, and prevented the son from coming where he was. Cronenbold waited, however, hour after hour, and at last Boettscher was obliged to leave the house. As he stood upon the porch, bidding his friends good-bye, Cronenbold came in sight, pistol in hand, and Boettscher, being unarmed, fled. The son started in pursuit, and was at first restrained by his mother and sister, whom he soon, however, shook off. Boettscher ran across the street, around a fenced inclosure on the corner, and finally into a florist's garden. As he was climbing the gate, Cronenbold, who had overtaken him, fired and missed him. The hunted man kept on, but finally could go no further, and this gallant scion of Southern chivalry thereupon fired four times at him and killed him. Satisfied with his work, he returned home to boast of it exultantly before the half-crazed sister, leaving her in a condition which will result either in the loss of her reason or her life. As he considered that he had committed no crime, he did not attempt to evade the police, and since his incarceration has manifested no regret for the assassination, but, on the other hand, has justified himself. To kill a poor devil of a coachman, who would presume to marry into his family, was no offense in his eyes, and consequently he has been very obliging to the reporters of the press, not only giving them his chivalrous views upon the matter, and explaining to them the systematic way in which he removed this disagreeable person, but also kindly furnishing them with diagrams of the spot where he did the shooting, so that the public might be informed of the exact details of his bloody day's work, and more thoroughly appreciate his chivalry.

The only plea which he has offered in justification of his murderous work is that Boettscher had seduced his sister. Upon this point there is as yet no evidence; but, assuming that such was the fact, it furnishes no excuse, but on the other hand magnifies his crime. If Boettscher had seduced his sister, he stood ready to make the only reparation which lay in his power, and it was the only remedy for the disgrace to the family and the life-long blight upon the sister's reputation, which must otherwise inevitably ensue. The mother and sister accepted this arrangement as satisfactory, and the wedding ceremony which was to save the honor of the latter had already commenced, when it was interrupted, as we have said, by the assault upon the part of the suitor whom her brother favored. The subsequent cowardly assassination, assuming that the charge of seduction was true, put it forever out of the power of the sister to clear her reputation of the taint. This point, however, must yet be settled. It now rests upon the say-so of Cronenbold, who is himself a seducer, it is stated, and did not consider it beneath family pride to compromise a servant-girl and then flee to Europe to avoid the consequences. This does not affect the truth or falsity of the charge which he makes, but it vitiates his plea for consideration, and shows that, of the two men, Boettscher was the more honorable. He remained, and was willing to make reparation. The other fled to avoid the consequences.

Another fact to be considered in this dreadful business is, that this assassination, like many another, is only part and parcel of that cowardly, brutal, and bloody system which was once generally recognized and admired in the South as chivalry, and which manifests itself usually in bold assaults upon an unarmed victim, and sometimes rises to the dignity of the duel. It is chivalry which hunts and waylays an offending person, and kills him when he has no opportunity to defend himself. It is chivalry which shoots indiscriminately in a thronged Court-House, as at Harrodsburg, Ky., the other day. It is chivalry which takes the law into its own hands, for real or imaginary affronts; and, when one scion of chivalry meets another upon the dueling-ground, and the carrying out of the code would involve the death of one or the other, chivalry usually so arranges it that all dangerous consequences are avoided in an apologetical manner. It is about time for the law to step in and regulate this chivalry a little by giving it a taste of State Prison or the gallows, and the case of young Cronenbold is a good one to begin with.

Iwakura, the Japanese Ambassador who visited this country not long since, has created a sensation in the Orient, by overthrowing the Cabinet. The Coreans, who have always been of a belligerent disposition, have recently been very insolent to Japan, creating a decided war feeling in the latter country, which was fostered by Saye-Shima, the ex-Minister to China, who was at the head of the Cabinet, and who had carried out his schemes so far as to project a descent upon Corea with an army of 40,000 men. Iwakura, however, with the aid of other reformers, compelled the Daimio to forbid the war movement, and completely overthrew the Cabinet, thus placing himself in power at the head of the peace party. One peculiarity of the war party shows that human nature is about the same the world over. A correspondent of the *World* says: "As Government officials, they awarded contracts; and then, as traders, they filled them." It is hardly necessary to suggest Credit Mobilier and numerous other jobs in this country to show wherein Japanese and other people are very much alike.

Our readers will remember that only a few weeks ago, a lady near Boston died in a dentist's chair while under the influence of chloroform. A jury of physicians investigated the case and decided that, while chloroform was very uncertain in its results, ether was harmless, and that the statistics of the hospitals proved the fact. This verdict, however, is hardly announced before a lady in the same locality dies while under the influence of ether. What is to be said now? These two cases occurring so near together furnish a broad field of investigation, which the medical men ought to improve.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

New Hampshire elects a Governor in March next, and the first candidate in the field is the Rev. John Blackmer, of Sandwich (Temperance), who received 478 votes in 1872, and 1,059 votes in 1873.

—A Cobden (Ill.) writer in the Cairo *Sun* (Administration) objects to any reduction of Congressional salaries because—

> The effect would be to exclude poor men from Congress altogether, and pave the way for the growth of a body at once as imperious and aristocratic as the British House.

This was the argument of the late Hon. James Brooks, C. M.; but the better opinion is, that the frequent increase of Congressional pay, in late years, has done much to "pave the way for the growth of a body at once imperious and aristocratic," as witness the imperious and aristocratic temper of the present Congress, compared with the prompt obedience by the Congress of 1816, which had proposed to change the $8 per diem into $1,500 a year. The lesson of 1816 lasted forty years; the lesson of 1874 will stand good for another forty. The people don't propose to have any "imperious and aristocratic" Congress, nor a Congress of "poor men" at $7,500 a year. Good men, first-rate men, who are not "imperious and aristocratic," can be got for a much less salary, and still be well paid.

—The Sandwich (Ill.) *Free Press* sounds an alarm to the Illinois Legislature, which meets, Jan. 6, in adjourned session. It says:

> There will be a vigorous fight made by the railroads—assisted by Chicago and cities at competing points—to repeal the Railroad law, and it will be aided by all opposed to the Republican party—though it will be in a covert way with papers that want to keep on the right side of the Farmers' Movement. We believe, if the Republican party permit this law to be repealed, and do not substitute something fully as strong, it will scarcely be able to carry the State of Illinois at another election.

The Republican party will scarcely be able to carry the State of Illinois at another election, whatever is done at Springfield. Illinois elects Congressmen, next time, and will not elect salary-grabbers, or men likely to go into caucus on party or tariff questions with such as Cameron and Conkling, on the one side, or with such as Sam Randall and Fernando Wood on the other. And ambitious members of the Illinois Legislature, without regard to party, will be tolerably well controlled by these certainties. Some of them may like to go to Congress—on less pay than $7,500. There are nineteen to elect next November.

—Of the "Outlook for Reform in Nevada," the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> The *Enterprise*, the most influential paper in Nevada, has been making an estimate of the political sentiment of that State. It claims that a majority of the voters are favorable to an independent movement. . . . It is evident that the wave of political revolution has reached Nevada. The railroad company, Stewart, and Nye were once the controlling forces. These are no longer recognized as in the ascendency. The next election in Nevada will probably demonstrate the fact that the Independents are the leading political organization in that State.

—In Missouri the Farmers' Movement imperils the ascendency of Democratic ring-leaders, just as in Illinois it is sure death to Republican ring-leaders. The St. Louis *Dispatch* (straight Democrat) speaks with some emotion, and says:

> If the Grangers succeed in destroying Democracy, they will do what war, pestilence, and famine all combined have failed to do. . . . It is true the farmers mean business in the West, that they intend to snap and tear at all the political creeds that lie between them and their Utopia, and that as far as they can control their elements they will wage a common war on any organization that sudden passion or blind prejudice combine to erect into a railroad, a ring, or a monopoly; but—

And the "but" is, that the Western Movement can accomplish nothing without Eastern aid, which can only come of an "alliance with the Democracy." The East will, however, come to the aid of the West quickly enough when our votes are counted; and there will, after that, be no fooling with the Sam Randall crowd or with the Cameron crowd.

—German Administration papers, including one in Chicago, are starting an outcry against the general amnesty bill which passed the House so quickly last Monday. Let us have peace. The bill has not yet passed the Senate. As the matter stands, it is only the indulgence of the House to give Horace Mayuard some capital to work on in Tennessee. If the Senate don't concur, Mr. Maynard is not to blame, you see; he has been allowed to make his "personal record."

—The Milwaukee *News* of yesterday says:

> And now comes forward the staid, the moral, the devoted and venerable Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and declares the choice of Carpenter as President of the United States Senate is altogether the loveliest event and most proper occurrence of modern days. And this with the foam of its cussing of Fernando Wood and the Democrats as salary-grabbers yet fresh on its lips. . . . Has the tyranny of party any further depth for its organ?

—We are told that the House had a very pleasant and a very humorous time in discussing the bill for the repeal of the salary-grab, on Tuesday. Mr. Dawes made witticisms that occasioned "prodigious laughter," and Mr. Wilson added to the general hilarity by making sport of some innocent member who thought the bill should be repealed "because it was demanded by the people." This view of the case was so ludicrous that the members nearly exploded with merriment. The whole thing is no doubt a very rich joke, and may only serve to amuse and enliven Congress after profound attention to serious matters; but we have an inkling that there are some few morose and solemn creatures scattered through the country who will fail to see this business in its jocular light, and who may even be moved to do something to dispel the general sportiveness.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Mr. Poland's effort in the House of Representatives to cast ridicule on the movement for the repeal of the salary increase is ill-timed. The people are not in the humor to enjoy his wit. Neither are they disposed to put up with shuffling or evasion. . . . The people have only contempt now and rods in pickle for the future.—*Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.*

—The Republicans have discovered that the President's salary increase cannot be repealed,—that the Constitution forbids it. It is refreshing to hear their party talk about the Constitution; it has been a long time since they recognized any binding obligations to that instrument. We are glad to know that the Republican party acknowledge its supremacy even for this purpose. It is true the $50,000 per annum has to be paid Mr. Grant to the end of his term. The last Congress gave, by appropriations, $77,000 per annum for fictitious purposes,—servants, for instance, which he never employed; gardens, which he never cultivates; gardeners to cultivate his imaginary gardens, etc., etc. These Congress can withhold, and these Congress should withhold. We shall see what the Republicans will do.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—When it comes to the pinch, it will probably be found that a large number of the members of Congress will object to the repeal of the Salary bill. All the members would like to escape the odium that has attached to those who took the money, but the great majority of them would also like to have the money. The problem seems to be how to serve God and the devil at the same time. It will certainly be matter of wonder if the devil does not get the best of it.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

—Despite the parade of preparation, we do not believe the Republicans intend repeal. There is no danger, therefore, but what Democrats will have a chance to declare their position on the question. And no man who values his standing in the Democratic party will neglect the occasion to put himself right on the record. The thieving bill must be repealed if Democratic votes can do it. If any fail, he need expect no quarter at the hands of his party.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" is eminently a good opera for a rainy night, if the audience in attendance last evening is any criterion to go by. There could not have been a worse combination of rain, mud, and everything that goes to make up disagreeable weather, and yet every seat in the house was sold during the day, yesterday, and, at the night sale, every inch of standing room was disposed of, and many had to go away disappointed, being unable to get in. The cast of the opera was as follows:

Leonora	Miss Kellogg
Azucena	Miss Segnin
Manrico	Mass
Count di Luna	Carlton
Ferrando	Hall

Before noticing any details of the performance, it is only just to say that the opera of "Il Trovatore" is too heavy for the calibre of the troupe, and it should be judged from this standard. It was written for and requires robust voices and intense dramatic power, of the Zucchi and Amodio stamp, to bring out its full effects. Miss Kellogg is not an exception in this respect. Admirable as her vocalism is, and ardently as she strove to fulfill the requirements of *Leonora*, the part was beyond her, and in saying this we do not mean to say that she did not sing well, but with all her good singing and her effort to give dramatic expression to the character, there was a constant lack of power and force, and dramatic fire. Notwithstanding this, she exerted herself to the utmost of her ability, and wherever the opportunity was offered, sought to compensate for her lack of power by the truth of her singing and her facile and graceful execution. This was specially manifested in the two arias of the first scene, which, considered as morceaux of vocalism, without reference to the dramatic element of the singing, were admirable. What the personation lacked in depth, breadth, fullness, and force, she sought to compensate for by grace and artistic finish, and in these respects her effort is worthy of praise. She will never achieve, however, the success in *Leonora* which is hers of right in *Lucia*, and *Marguerite*, and other characters of this stamp, for which she is so well adapted. Mrs. Segnin's *Azucena* has been more than once a theme of praise upon our local stage. While her action last evening, was as grand as ever and brought out the tragic side of the character with wonderful power, her singing showed that she was either laboring under great fatigue or illness. Notwithstanding this fact, she exerted herself to the utmost, with her usual nerve and determination, and in the fourth act, [illegible] to receive the applause of the audi[illegible] Azucena is so familiar to all opera-goers [illegible] we have written of it so many times, that anything more would be superfluous, except to express a regret that an indisposition of any sort should have prevented her from doing full justice to the representation.

It would be useless to deny that Mr. Maas' *Manrico* is very weak. He has little conception of the action of the character, and his voice is not well adapted for the music of the role. In addition to this, from frequent slips which he made, we should presume he was not familiar with it, although now and then his voice rang out very clearly and forcibly. For the most part it was overwhelmed in the concerted numbers, and in the set arias he failed to grasp the accent and dramatic color of the music, which, without the requisite expression, becomes very tame. This was especially observable in the "Di Quella Pira" ("That Dark Scaffold"), in which he had not force or volume enough, to express its tremendous dramatic quality, and in which he also made the mistake of attempting the high C, without the ability to reach it, and consequently made bad work of it. Unless a tenor has a C which is phenomenal, like Lefranc, or Wachtel, he ought to let it alone altogether. Mr. Carleton, although his voice is light for the part of the *Count*, sang it very well, and his careful singing of the "Il Balen" ("Of Her Smile, the Radiant Gleaming") gained for him an encore. Mr. Carleton is yet quite young, but he has the material in him to make an excellent artist with the requisite study. Mr. Hall filled his role very acceptably, the choruses were in the main very well given, and the orchestra was uncertain, and usually the most uncertain where it should have been the most reliable.

This evening the beautiful opera of "Rigoletto" will be given. As its first performance was one of the most successful of the whole season, and as Van Zandt is superb in her character, it ought to draw a full house.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERT.

Kingsbury Music Hall was crowded Wednesday evening, upon the occasion of the annual concert given by the pupils of the Musical College, under the direction of Mr. Zoegfeld, the Director of the College. The programme, which was an admirable one, and very diversified in character, was well calculated to show the high standard of musical culture which has been attained in this excellent institution, and both Director and pupils may congratulate themselves upon the success which crowned their annual effort. The concerted pieces, Pinsuti's "Good Night, Beloved," Mozart's "Ave Verum," and Rossini's "Charita," in the latter of which Mrs. C. D. Stacy took the two solos, were admirably given. Mr. Phelps sang two of Franz's and Schubert's songs in excellent style, and played the difficult Hiller concerto, with orchestral accompaniment, with a dash and clearness, as well as a rapidity of execution, which were very remarkable, considering the character of the work, and which mark him as a pianist of great promise. Miss Nettie Roberts, who is well known in the musical world, played a Mendelssohn concerto in such charming style as to receive an encore to which she replied with the Mignon Polonaise. Miss Gleun, the contralto, was also encored for her singing of an aria from "I Martiri," and gave the ballad "What Shall I Say?" Miss Haskell, who has been too long absent from our concert rooms, sang "The Blessed Virgin," from "Tannhauser," and received a well-deserved encore, replying with Schumann's "I Cannot, I Dare Not." Mr. Gill was encored for his singing of Schumann's very dramatic air "Belshazzar," and gave "The Vagabond." Mrs. C. D. Stacy made her debut in a set concert, and sang Benedict's "I'm Alone," and Franz's "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," admirably. Her quiet, pleasing manner, and clear, sweet voice told well in both songs. So good a voice should be heard more frequently in public. Notwithstanding the many encores which are incidental to concerts of this kind, the whole affair was a great success, and an eloquent testimonial to the College under the auspices of which it was given.

T. C. KING.

If the Globe Theatre is prominently before the public this week, it is not by any means on account of the merits of that house or of the company drawing salaries there. It may be argued that the people who attend that theatre cannot discriminate between a good and a bad performance; but if that is the case, Mr. T. C. King is thrown away upon them. To speak with the mild moderation always indicative in a dramatic criticism, Mr. Lawlor's stock company is just a little worse than any we remember to have seen. The present notice of "Hamlet

THE GRANGERS.

Session of the Iowa Grange at Des Moines.

The State Agent's War with the Sewing-Machine Monopoly.

Grand Master Smedley's Remedy for Railroad Extortion.

Election of Officers by the Illinois State Grange.

The Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—In the State Grange today, a committee of five was appointed to organize a system of insurance; also, a committee of five to report a plan for aiding the Northwestern sufferers.

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT.

State-Agent Waltman made a long verbal report of the business of his office, and the manner in which he conducted it. He said that the business of his office since February was $100,000, and over $5,000 had been saved to farmers on sewing-machines alone. "The first combination in the country is that of sewing-machines. Many of the evils under which we are suffering are directly chargeable to the abuses of the present credit system. Once out of its clasp, and Chicago gamblers will no longer fix the price of our products. We will then be able to make their supply of provisions as short as they can make the currency." Arrangements are being perfected by which middlemen will be entirely dispensed with.

MASTER SMEDLEY ON TRANSPORTATION.

Master Smedley presented a long report on the transportation question, which was adopted and ordered to be presented to the next Legislature. He says "No one of the plans suggested will give relief. The first measure of relief, then, is a judicious freight-tariff for roads already in operation. The States tributary to the Mississippi River need, and must have, the mouth of that river so improved that vessels of heavy draught can pass the bar and load at any point. This will divert a portion of our Western products, and give the producer his choice of markets. The building of a Niagara ship-canal would, during the season of navigation, save the Western farmer, as shown by the report of engineers, from 25 to 40 cents per bushel on his wheat. In addition to these water routes, at least one double-track railroad, from the Atlantic coast to the Missouri River, either built by the General Government or by a chartered company, under a special charter limited to special rates, would tend to regulate the railway rate to the seaboard. Either the improvement of the mouth of Mississippi or the building of a Niagara ship-canal will cost less than our annual expenditure for buildings, and, while we take into account the incalculable benefits of these improvements to Western industry and production, a moment's reflection will demonstrate not only their expediency but their absolute necessity. These public works should be planned and designed by a Government engineer corps, and the money expended under the supervision of competent Commissioners taken from all the industrial interests of the country having an interest in it.

"The theory that the Government is simply to protect society against bad men is altogether too narrow for this age of civilization. The day has come when the agricultural and producing classes of the country ask that, as compared with other expenditures, a pittance shall be taken from the public revenues to foster and promote their interests. A few years since a great line of railway was needed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific States. To-day all will conclude that it was the duty and province of the Government to have built it, rather than to have given a bonus of three times its cost to a private corporation. The agricultural States of the Union do not ask, and will not accept, a repetition of the history of that enterprise; but it is expected that the next session of the Iowa General Assembly and the Forty-third Congress will take into special consideration measures which will bring relief to the wretched and flagging industry of the agricultural States of the Union."

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The new officers were installed with the ceremonies pertaining to the occasion.

GREETING TO ILLINOIS BRETHREN.

A congratulatory dispatch was received from the State Grange of Illinois, now in session at Bloomington, and the following reply made:

To Alonzo Golder, Master, and the Members of the Sixth Grange of Illinois:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: The 1,800 Granges of Iowa, by their representatives, welcome your greetings and congratulations. We glory in your success, and reach out our hands to you and your marching army.

"A. B. SMEDLEY, Master."

EVENING SESSION.

This evening the Fifth Degree was conferred upon the Masters of subordinate lodges, and a banquet was given by the Capital State Grange, now in session.

The Illinois State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—The session opened this morning with an increased representation, the State Secretary reporting 750 Masters in attendance. The whole day has been occupied in the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

with the following result: Master, Alonzo Golder, of Rock Falls, Whiteside County; Overseer, John Bonner, of Industry, McDonough County; Lecturer, B. J. Van Court, of O'Fallon, St. Clair County; Steward, John Odell, of Champaign City, Champaign County; Assistant-Steward, J. A. Grammer, of Pineville, Pike County; Chaplain, A. P. Forsyth, of Isabell, Edgar County; Treasurer, I. S. Armstrong, of Sheridan, La Salle County; Secretary, O. E. Fanning; Gatekeeper, J. F. Randolph, of Fulton County; Executive Committee, D. N. Foster, of Whiteside County; Jos. Burdett, of Mercer County; D. Dunham, of DuPage County; Ceres, Mrs. D. W. Bruns, of Carroll; Pomona, Mrs. O. E. Lovett; Flora, Mrs. W. F. Randolph; Lady-Assistant, Mrs. P. L. Mayo, of Christian County.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The following resolution was then passed, and ordered printed:

Resolved, That we, the members of the State Grange, in return to the citizens and the public authorities of the city of Bloomington our thanks for the free use of this beautiful hall; also the managers, for the admirable management of the same; also the landlords and the citizens for their kindness and generous courtesy and hospitality.

EVENING SESSION.

By a previous notice, this evening was set apart for the installation of officers, which took place, after which members indulged in a social reunion, at which long songs were sung and speeches made by many of the prominent members of the Order.

The Michigan State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The 178 Granges in the State held a convention on the 21st of next month.

MICHIGAN.

Swamp-Land State-Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 11.—The report of the Swamp-land State-Road Commissioners shows that, during its fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, in the Lower Peninsula 45 miles of roads and ditches were placed under contract, the contract-price being $58,054; that 8 miles of roads and ditches were accepted and approved, and $114,409 paid therefor; that 79 miles of roads and ditches remained under contract at the close of the year, the amount to become due thereon being $93,014. In the Upper Peninsula, 84 miles of roads were placed under contract, the contract-price being $33,690; 113 miles of roads were accepted and approved, $171,257 being paid therefor; and 69 miles of roads remained under contract at the close of the year, the amount to become due thereon being $99,043. The report says:

Trespass on swamp lands has been of rare occurrence during the past year, and this lawless plundering of the public lands by 'timber-jirates,' we think, may be wisely prevented if all public officers charged with the duty of enforcing the laws applicable to the subject are prompt and vigilant in the discharge of duty. The worst class of trespassers that we have had to deal with is found among those who enter upon homesteads, either 'bona fide' or 'pre-empted,' and, under cover of possession, which their partial title confers, proceed to strip the lands of all valuable timber, and subsequently abandon or forfeit them to the State. Nearly all of these trespassers are *slippery* characters, irresponsible and cunning, carefully cover their tracks to escape detection, rendering it quite expensive to ferret out each particular case and bring the parties to terms of settlement; but we always make it a rule to charge the expenses with the value of the timber cut, and make the adjustment that way."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—For New England, the storm westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and Lower Lake region, generally cloudy weather, with rain; southerly to westerly winds, and temperature rising slightly in New England, with snow in the northern portion of this district. From New York southward to Florida, partly cloudy or clear weather, with southerly winds and slight changes in temperature. For the Gulf States and Tennessee, variable winds, with less coldness, followed by increased pressure and lower temperature. For the Upper Lake region, cloudy and threatening weather during the night, followed by lower barometer and clearing weather. For the Northwest, rain or snow in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, followed by clearing and cold weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,
CHICAGO, Dec. 12—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenridge	30.05	—4	N. W., fresh...	0	Clear.
Cairo	29.94	6	E., fresh....	0	Fair.
Chicago	29.93	37	N.....	.10	Light rain.
Cheyenne	29.83	19	N. W., gentle.	.02	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.90	62	S., fresh.....	.18	Fair.
Davenport	29.80	35	W., fresh.....	..	Heavy rain.
Denver	29.92	21	W., fresh.....	0	Clear.
Duluth	29.89	18	N. W., fresh..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	29.87	30	N. W., fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.94	8	Calm.....	0	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.73	66	E., fresh.....	.01	Fair.
Keokuk	29.74	36	E., fresh.....	1.17	Heavy rain.
Leavenworth	29.74	36	N. E., brisk..	..	Heavy rain.
LaCrosse	29.81	24	N., gentle.....	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.90	28	W., fresh.....	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.87	34	N., light.....	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.89	27	—, fresh.....	.27	.....
Yankton	30.03	22	N. W., gentle.	..	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 11.—Rain has fallen steadily, and at times very hard, during the last twenty-four hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 11.—Heavy rain-storms visited this vicinity last night. The Illinois River has risen 3 feet since last Tuesday, and is still rising.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—It has rained almost uninterruptedly for twenty-four hours past.

THE SAGINAW RIVER.

An Improvement Association Formed—They are Going to Benefit the Nation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 11.—At a meeting held this afternoon, the Saginaw River Improvement Association was organized, with a membership of 125. The following officers were elected: President, N. S. Lockwood; Vice-President, John S. Estabrook; Treasurer, Egbert Ten Eyke; Secretary, R. L. Warren; Executive Committee—E. Ira Rust, E. F. Gould, William L. Webber. A committee of seven, of which John S. Estabrook is Chairman, was appointed to correspond with other cities and Boards of Trade, with the view of co-operation in securing the improvement of the navigation of the Saginaw River, the work being placed in the light of a national benefit. The membership fee is $5, which constitutes a fund to be used in carrying out the object of the Association, to defray the expense of a delegation to Washington, if necessary, or for such incidental expenses as may be incurred.

MORTUARY.

The Funeral of Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, at Detroit—Impressive Services.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The funeral of the late Bishop Armitage took place at St. John's Church to-day. The ceremonies consisted of the usual interment services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and commenced at 11 o'clock, and lasted about an hour. The services were conducted by Bishops McCloskey, of Michigan, Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Bissell, of Vermont, assisted by Dr. DeKoven, of Wisconsin. Over a hundred clergymen were present from Michigan and other States, and also a large delegation of the clergy and laymen from all parts of Wisconsin, and a number of prominent citizens of Milwaukee. No addresses were made. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. There was much feeling manifested by all in attendance, and the services were very impressive. The remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, to which place they were followed by a vast concourse of people. The pall-bearers comprised three Detroit laymen and six Wisconsin clergymen. The remains arrived here yesterday at 10 o'clock, and lay in state in the vestibule of the church till the hour of the funeral, and were viewed by a very large number of people. The features, beyond being a little emaciated, wore a quiet and peaceful look, as if asleep.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 11.—About 9 o'clock this evening the dead body of a man was found on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, on the levee in this city. An examination disclosed the fact that the man had been run over and instantly killed. The wheels had evidently passed over his head, severing it from the body and crushing it to atoms. One arm and one leg were cut off, and the body itself frightfully mangled, presenting a most ghastly spectacle. Fragments of flesh and bone were strewn along the track for a distance of fifty feet or more. From the clothing, the body is recognized as that of John Carroll, a citizen of this place. He was seen in that vicinity a short time previous to the accident, and is known to have been intoxicated.

The Ville du Havre Disaster.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Capt. Surmont publishes a card, indignantly denying the charge that himself and other officers of the Ville du Havre showed cowardice at the time of the disaster.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Railroad Bridge at McGregor, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 11.—The Hon. O. W. Dyar, State Senator, and Representatives Sanroeder and Rounds are in this city. They held a consultation with John Lawlor to-day in reference to a railroad pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at this point.

The Chicago & Charleston Air-Line Road.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—A convention in the interest of the projected air-line railroad from Chicago to Charleston assembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this morning. A large crowd of merchants and bankers were present, including one hundred delegates from points along the line.

OBITUARY.

Col. Samuel Clark, of Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—Col. Samuel Clark, a resident of this city for thirty years, aged 67 years, died to-day.

FIRES.

At Hudson, Mich.; Loss, $5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—McGrew's variety-store at Hudson lost $5,000 by fire to-day.

BUSINESS IN DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—A large number of our citizens met this afternoon for the purpose of forming an association to encourage manufacturing in this city. After hearing the matter fully discussed, a Committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization. The meeting then adjourned till next Monday, when they will hear the report of the Committee.

LECTURES ON POLYGAMY.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—The sensation of the last two days has been the four lectures on polygamy by Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham. Her lectures have been fairly attended, and the Denver press has made the subject a leading topic. She leaves here Saturday under an engagement to lecture fifty nights in Eastern cities, commencing in St. Louis, receiving $10,000 for the course.

LAKE DISASTERS FOR 1873.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—A carefully compiled statement of marine losses on the lakes, prepared by Louis Bleyer, marine editor of the *Daily Wisconsin*, gives the total damages for 1873 at $6,976,000, or nearly a million of dollars more than in 1872. Vessels of all kinds lost or damaged in 1873, 1,318; in 1872, 745, or 573 more this year than last.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee to-night, resolutions were adopted to the effect that in the judgment of the Committee the nomination of William Strong for Chief-Justice should not be confirmed; and heartily congratulating the country upon the adoption by Congress of the general amnesty bill.

FREIGHT CHARGES ON LIQUORS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Leading railway lines have decided that, on and after Dec. 15, liquors in wood, not otherwise specified, and the same in cases, for freight, and liquors in wood, valued at $1 per gallon, when so stated on the shipping receipt by shippers, as third class.

THE FARRAGUT MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Mural tablet in the Church of the Incarnation, in memory of Admiral Farragut, was unveiled last evening in the presence of a large congregation. After services in the church, the Loyal Legion of the United States dined at the St. James Hotel.

HOMŒOPATHY AT ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Application to the Circuit Court of Ann Arbor for a mandamus to compel the Regents of the University to appoint two homœopathic Professors to the Medical Department was postponed to the first week in January.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Leipzig, from Bremen.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Boston says: "Prof. Agassiz is seriously ill, and there is danger of a total paralysis of his muscular system."

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Midnight.—Prof. Agassiz is better. His recovery is probable.

TRINITY COLLEGE PRIZES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—The contest for the oratorical prizes took place in Trinity College this evening. The gold medal was awarded to William J. Roberts, of Detroit Mich., and the silver medal to Joseph Bellington, of Kittanning, Pa.

FOREIGN.

Comments of the London Press on the Bazaine Sentence.

Rumored Commutation of the Sentence by President MacMahon.

Business in London Greatly Injured by the Prevailing Fog.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* says that Marshal Bazaine was justly convicted. The *Telegraph* considers him a sacrifice to the national vanity. The *News* hopes that, as the evidence was so conflicting, the sentence will be commuted to perpetual exile or imprisonment.

THE FOGGY TERM.

The dense fog which set in on Tuesday continues, seriously affecting the business of the city and the navigation of the Thames. No vessels have arrived in two days. The fog has caused the cattle show in Agricultural Hall to be a failure. Some of the animals have died, and their owners are withdrawing others. The fog covers an area of fifty square miles, London being the centre.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

The Rothschilds have brought out a Hungarian loan of $37,000,000.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Soon after judgment was pronounced against Marshal Bazaine, last evening, he requested that his son should be allowed to visit him in prison. He refused to avail himself of the right of appeal. President MacMahon will to-day decide upon the appeal of the court for mercy.

LONDON, Dec. 12—6 a. m.—A special from Paris to the *Daily News* reports that the President intends to commute the sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' seclusion.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—President MacMahon's decision on the appeal for mercy for Bazaine will not be announced until to-morrow.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Telegrams from the City of Mexico, to-day, state that the Federal Government has ordered the restrictions which have recently been placed on merchandise imported into the Zone Libre to be taken off. This restores the right of merchants to dispatch merchandise to any of the towns within the Zone Libre without the payment of any duty. For more than a year past, trade within the Zone Libre, only from 18 to 20 leagues in width, in which the merchandise was entered. The restoration of the right to dispatch goods from the port of entry to any point in the Zone Libre, without duty, will revive trade on the frontier, which has been languishing under the restrictions just removed.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 11.—The Carlist Junta announce another victory over the Government troops. One Republican General is reported wounded, and a number of officers were killed, including several Colonels.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Lopez Dominique has accepted the command of the Government forces before Cartagena.

CRIME.

The Catholic School Outrage at Warren, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Great indignation prevails at Warren over the discovery of the beastly acts of Charles Alton, teacher of the Roman Catholic school connected with Father Hendrick's church. The crimes have been continued for the last fifteen months, and were accidentally discovered by a girl who suspected what was going on, as it was the daily habit of Alton to call one or two of the little girls from the school into the church with him, and remain absent with them for half an hour or so. She finally questioned one of the girls who had been in the habit of going out with the teacher, and found her suspicions confirmed. She notified her mother, and inquiry was immediately set on foot. Learning what was going on, Alton fled, and has not been arrested. It appears that about twenty girls, 10 or 12 years old, have been the victims of his rascality. It was his plan to take two of them at a time, leaving one of them on guard at the door while he went into the church with the other, and debauched her on the very steps of the altar. When the act was finished he held the crucifix before them, and swore them to secrecy. Some of the girls were 16 years old. The scoundrel is 55 years old, partly bald, with a peculiar cast in his left eye, and is rather corpulent.

To the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—A horrible story of outrage has become public in the Town of Warren, 12 miles from this city. A year and a half since a man, giving his name as Charles Louis Alton, was employed to teach the Roman Catholic School in the rear of the Sexton of the Church, although nothing was known of his antecedents. During this period, Alton outraged the persons of no less than eighteen girls of the school, none of whom were over 14 years old. It appears that the crimes were all committed in the church, which adjoins the schoolhouse, and that the fiend succeeded in terrifying his victims to silence for over a year. The neighborhood of Warren is peopled by Hollanders, generally uneducated, and the children were all of that nationality. Alton has escaped.

Failure to Indict Bank Officers in Dubuque, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—The Grand Jury of the State District Court of this county closed its labors this morning, and made a report to the Court of its doings. This report discloses the fact that the Grand Jury favored the finding of bills of indictment against the Directors and officers of the Dubuque Savings Institution, one of the concerns through which so many people in this city and vicinity were swindled. The District Attorney opposed the finding of bills of indictment against these bank officers, and refused to draw the bills as the Grand Jury requested. The Grand Jury reported this course of the District Attorney to the Court, who sustained the District Attorney, and so no bills were found. The Grand Jury reported the whole matter to the Court this morning, and when the Clerk of the Grand Jury came to that portion of the report referring to the course of the District Attorney, and to their opinion of his course, objection was made by counsel for the officers of the concern to the report, and to the reading of it was, on motion of counsel, suspended till the Court determines whether or not it is proper to be read. These proceedings, very naturally, cause a great deal of talk, some of it not very choice or complimentary. The question is very pertinent: How could any counsel anticipate or know, so as to object to its reading, what report the Grand Jury was about to make?

Fined for Publishing George Francis Train's Obscenity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 11.—John A. Lant, proprietor and publisher of an obscene sheet called the Toledo *Sun*, which he suppressed a few months ago, was yesterday convicted in the United States Court of circulating obscene documents through the mails, and this morning was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. The paper professed to be the organ of George Francis Train, and the matter complained of was furnished by Train during his imprisonment, a portion of it being the proceedings of Train's trial. Lant attempted a display of mock heroism in disclaiming the jury's recommendation to mercy, but he was suppressed.

The Boettscher Murder Case in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—In the inquest to-day on the body of Richard Boettscher, murdered on Wednesday by Ben F. Cronenbold, evidence was elicited which thoroughly implicates the prisoner in this affair, and he seduced Miss Cronenbold. He was a man of education, had been a merchant, and his father was a large clothing manufacturer and ship-owner. He evidently acquired the position of confidant of Mrs. Cronenbold's family under adverse circumstances, and remained in the place only until he could procure other employment. Both Mrs. Cronenbold and her daughter certified that their deportment had been that of a gentleman, and that the balance of dishonor had marked his conduct. The report of the seduction seems to have been a most cruel story, originated by parties who were interested in preventing the marriage, and who urged young Cronenbold to the act to advance their own interests. It is also in evidence that young Cronenbold has been under medical treatment since his return from Europe, in September, for a partial mental derangement.

The Utah Mining Swindles.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—Joel Lawrence, of New York, late of Chicago, and John M. Whitney, of Salt Lake, are charged by Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, with "salting" the Eureka silver mine of Utah, and swindling him out of $356,000 thereby. The telegraph reports that Whitney was arrested at Salt Lake yesterday, and it was intended that Lawrence should be simultaneously arrested in New York. Fifteen or twenty other parties are said to be sufferers to the amount of $100,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Joel Lawrence, who was arrested on a charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud, on a warrant of Gov. DIX, issued on a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, has been remanded to jail till Monday, to give his counsel time to produce proof that the affidavits on which the arrest was made are insufficient.

Body-Snatching at Corry, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 11.—At Corry, in this county, about 2 o'clock this morning, some body-snatchers were discovered dragging a corpse into the office of a prominent physician. It proved to be that of a former well-known resident of that city. The affair creates intense excitement.

The Pittsburgh Water-Bond Embezzlement.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11.—The Finance Committee resumed its investigation of the water-bond embezzlement this afternoon. John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commission, testified that he placed the bonds and some $329,000 with the National Trust Company without authority from any person. The stockholders of the National Trust Company have subscribed some $200,000 toward paying the indebtedness of the institution. As a guarantee that this amount will be paid, Committees are appointed to take charge of and test the genuineness of the mortgages given by the subscribers.

Justifiable Homicide.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 11.—A young man named Peter D. Coffey entered a saloon here last evening in a supposed state of intoxication and, after giving some insults to a man named Newell who was standing near, the latter struck Coffey, prostrating him on the floor. He was immediately removed to a sofa in an adjoining room, where he was left, and this morning he was found dead. The verdict exonerates Newell from blame, rendering a verdict of death from congestion of the brain.

The Iowa Railroad Robbers Again.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The Younger and James brothers, commonly known as the Iowa railroad train robbers, robbed the store of Bryant & Chandler, at Brassley, Cass County, Mo., last Friday evening, and shot and severely wounded Isaac Burson. A party of citizens pursued the robbers, but were captured by them at Monegaw Springs, and, after some detention, were released on the injunction that they would be held responsible for any reports which were circulated regarding their acts.

Attempted Kidnapping.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 11.—Dr. Bruner, of California, with three friends, attempted last evening, at the Mansion House, to kidnap his four children, pending a suit for divorce. Mrs. Bruner, fearing such an attempt, had a police officer in her room, and in the confusion the children were removed by the landlady.

Abortionists Convicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Marcella Metzler, clairvoyant, indicted in Jersey City, with Dr. Commins, of New York, and E. K. Kimball, of Newark, for the murder of Ida W. Vail, through causing an abortion, have been found guilty.

The Defaulting Clark County (O.) Treasurer Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—Theodore A. Wick, the defaulting Treasurer of Clark County, O., was to-day sentenced to one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary, to pay the costs of his trial, and a fine of $60,$50.

A Wife-Murderer Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—John McDermott, who a few months ago, in a fit of anger and jealousy, killed his wife and attempted to kill himself, pleaded guilty today to murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred that his counsel may submit affidavits in extenuation.

The Cicalla Confidence Case in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—The Grand Jury have found three indictments against ex-Alderman Cicalla for obtaining goods under false pretenses, fraudulent breach of trust, and larceny. He was arrested and gave bail for his appearance in the sum of $1,000 each.

Shot Without Provocation.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 11.—Joseph Bird shot and mortally wounded Jno. Jarvis, of this city, on the Kentucky shore, near Green River, to-day. The shooting was unprovoked, as stated by witnesses. Bird, who is a hard customer, is still at large.

Double Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—David M. Kimball, of No. 10 Common street, killed his wife and step-daughter this morning, and then killed himself.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Large Meeting of Trades-Union Men and Women in New York—They Demand a Suspension of Rent and a Curtailing of High Salaries—Labor Statistics—Resolutions of the International Type Adopted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A mass-meeting of workingmen, under the auspices of the Internationalists, was held this evening at the Cooper Institute. Theodore H. Banks, painter, presided. As early as 2:30 p. m. the hall was crowded in every part. Several hundred women were present. Telegrams from Cleveland and Chicago were read, wishing success to the meeting. Around the platform were numerous mottoes, such as "We demand a suspension of rent for three months;" "General that commands the army is General Distress;" "When workingmen begin to think, monopoly begins to tremble," and others of equally significant character. A handbill was circulated enumerating the high salaries paid officials, and demanding "No more salaries over $5,000." The number of homeless men and women in the city was given at 10,000; those in the station-houses 7,500 every week, and, out of the eleven Trades-Unions, 20,300 men were idle, and only 5,950 employed. It was also stated that there are 180,000 skilled workmen idle in the State, and 110,000 of all classes idle in the city, and 38,000 women earning only an average of $3.44 per week.

An address was read on the duty of the Government to protect the industrial classes. When the Government fails in that duty, it should be set aside or overthrown.

John H. Albert read a preamble and resolutions, amongst which were the following:

WHEREAS, We wish to avoid all outrage on persons or property of any, and deprecate violence and injustice in any form, and demand, as one of the necessaries of life for ourselves and families, not as objects of charity, but as law-abiding citizens whose right it is to demand these of the Government which we have always supported;

Resolved, That we will, in this our time of need, supply ourselves and our families with the proper shelter and necessaries of life, and we will send all our bills for the same to the City Treasury to be liquidated until such time as we shall obtain work and pay for our work. That we demand work now and pay for work, and abolition of the contract system. That to prevent money panics we demand the enactment of a law that shall limit the accumulation of any individual,—that is, a law of graduated taxation which shall prevent any man or men being able to lock up our circulating medium.

The resolutions were adopted, after which a number of addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Report of the Committee on Railway-Transportation of the New York Cheap-Transportation Society.

From the New York World, Dec. 10.

The Directors of the New York Cheap-Transportation Society met yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Railway-Transportation presented a report, which, on motion of Mr. Traik, was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of the members of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Legislation, with power to print and circulate, and also to take such action on the legislative recommendation as they may deem requisite. The Committee recommend the construction by the Government of a national iron highway between East and West, to be operated under a general law by individuals, they paying toll therefor sufficient to maintain the road-bed. Complaining of the present defective railroad system, the Committee say:

Prominent among the defects and abuses in our present system are: 1. The present method of undertaking the construction of railways without a paid-up capital. The inflation commonly known as "watering stock," by which its nominal value is largely increased, thereby making it necessary to unduly tax travel and commerce to secure it a value. 2. By rings in their management, through which both the public and the non-managing stockholders are fleeced to enrich a few prominent officials and managing stockholders. 4. The present system which necessitates the operation of passenger and freight trains over the same road-bed in which the passenger traffic has the right of way, thus making it necessary for freight trains to lay up two-thirds of the time when they should be rolling on to their destination. 5. The but partial representation of the stockholders in the Board of Directors.

The Committee, after careful examination, recommend the following remedies for the detects and abuses of the present system of transportation:

First—Legislation, by which our present system of railways can be regulated and improved; and

Second—Competition, which will complete and carry out the reform which legislation must inaugurate. Under the head of legislation, we must have the following in view:

1. A law creating a Board of Railway Commissioners, who shall be clothed with power to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight over all railroads doing business in this State, and to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts.

2. A law prescribing an equitable system of proportional or minority representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction.

3. A law restraining railway companies from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to their stock and bondholders, and compelling them to expend all sums in excess of such amount, and that is required to keep their roads in proper repair and pay their necessary operating expenses in their moving, handling, and terminal facilities, for public security and convenience, and to reduce their transportation charges, when such facilities are in a perfect and complete condition.

4. A law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points.

5. A law prohibiting all railway companies from delegating their business to separate corporations, now known as fast freight lines, the entire receipts of which do not go into the treasury of the road over which they run.

6. A law to prohibit the leasing, consolidation, or combination of parallel lines of road, by which competition is destroyed and the people's highways converted into monopolies.

7. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting railway companies from engaging in mining or any business other than that of transportation.

8. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employes of such railways.

All the above provisions should be national, but are also applicable to separate States as well. Some of them have a bearing upon the question of competition, but the great good to be realized from this latter power must come from a national double or quadruple track railroad exclusively for freight, to be built and operated in the interest of the whole people. While opinions may legitimately differ as to how and by whom such a road should be constructed, yet there can be no such difference of opinion as to the necessity of having such a road; our water-lines are closed by ice during a large portion of the year, and even if they were always open there would be abundant business for such a road to do in the transportation of live stock, produce, and manufactures, which must have speedy transportation. In the examination of the subject your Committee are forced to arrive at the conclusion that we are not likely to soon obtain the much-needed relief, unless the road is built and owned by the people through the National Government.

In regard to the difficulty of locating such a road there can be no serious trouble. In the opinion of this Committee such a road should start from New York and follow as nearly as possible a direct westerly line to some point in Ohio, to be determined by proper survey; here two branches should diverge, one to St. Louis and the other to Chicago, thus reaching the three great receiving and distributing points of the country and forming great arteries of commerce to which other cities and sections of country could build connections.

PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Josiah Quincy, President of the American Cheap Transportation Association, in accordance with a resolution by that body, has issued an address and call for a meeting to be held in Washington, commencing Jan. 14, 1874, to discuss the subject of cheap transportation and the best means of securing it. Delegates will be present from every section of the country, and the following programme has been arranged by the Executive Committee for the four days' session:

THE PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, Jan. 14—First Session—Opening address by Josiah Quincy, President of the American Cheap Transportation Association; appointment of Committee on Credentials and Committee on Finance. Afternoon Session—Report of Committee on Credentials; appointment of Committee on Water Routes; appointment of Committee on Railroads. This Committee will report on the abuses of the present railroad system, their origin and tendency, and will recommend such legislation as in their opinion is necessary to remedy the same. It will also prepare and submit resolutions favoring plans for regulating the construction and management of all railroads that may hereafter be built in this country.

Thursday, a. m.—First Session—Opening address by Gov. James M. Smith, of Georgia, followed by report of Committee on Water Routes and discussion of same. Second Session, p. m.—Opening address by William M. Burnell, of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce; subject, "The Value of the Mississippi River Route," followed by M. D. Wilbur, of Michigan, and speakers from the Eastern States.

Friday, a. m.—First Session—Devoted to railroads; opening address by W. C. Flagg, of Illinois; report of Committee on Railroads. Second Session, p. m.—Opening address by Stephen E. Moore, of Kankakee, Ill., followed by others.

Saturday—Morning Session—Adoption of a form of petition and memorial to be presented to each State Legislature, recommending such action and the passage of such laws as will, in the estimation of the Convention, best promote the accomplishment of cheap transportation; adopting a form of petition and memorial to be presented to Congress for the same purpose; report of Committee on Finance; miscellaneous business.

PETTY CRIMES.

Yesterday about noon the house of Mrs. Hartshorn, No. 426 Michigan avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves while the occupants were at dinner, and clothing and jewelry valued at $100 were taken.

Yesterday Mr. John O'Connell, acting for the firm of William Grus & Co., tailors, swore out a warrant before Justice Haines for the arrest of a young man named Newton H. Adell, upon the charge of forging three orders, each calling for $10, upon the firm of Grus & Co., in the name of his aunt, who is an employe of the firm.

Mrs. Waldron charges John Dorsey with trying to cut her throat with a razor. John denies the sharp impeachment, and Banyon continued the case, putting John under bail of $500.

John Smith does not think that the change was much for the better. He was charged with stealing a coat, but, as the evidence was not clear, Banyon changed it to disorderly conduct, and fined him $100.

William O'Neil, whose case was published yesterday, was examined yesterday morning by Justice Scully, on the charge of receiving stolen property, and the case continued under bail of $2,000.

Wednesday, Annie Herman enticed C. J. Meyer into her rooms, at No. 123 West Washington street, and there robbed him of all the money he had, $81. Meyer reported his loss to the police, and Annie was arrested, and yesterday examined by Justice Scully, who held her to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

Franklin Hill or Hilt, whose operations were noticed last week, was up before Scully yesterday morning for examination, for robbing John M. Dumphy of two gold watches, some bracelets, etc. Ed. Miller recovered the property and Hill was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $2,000.

No long ago a young man named Henry W. Scott had Constable Koehler arrested on the charge of committing a deadly assault upon him. Justice Banyon discharged Koehler, and Scott took the case to the Grand Jury, which found a true bill against Koehler. The case was up before the Criminal Court, Wednesday, and the result was that Koehler was discharged. The Constable thereupon had Scott arrested for false swearing, and the case came before Justice D'Wolf yesterday afternoon. It was shown that Scott had testified before the Criminal Court that Koehler struck him over the eye with a heavy bar of iron. Seven witnesses of the affray testified before the Justice that Koehler had no weapon in his hand, and that he struck Scott with his fist. The Justice thought over the case a few minutes, and then said that he would be compelled to

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

Money is abundant in this market, but it is only to be had on prime commercial paper, and on the very best collaterals, that would sell in the market at almost any time. It is, therefore, not strange that a great many men in this (and probably also in other cities), who are known to be wealthy in real estate, find it impossible to meet their obligations, and are, therefore, in distress with the fear of being thrown into involuntary bankruptcy by some unreasonable creditor for a small amount. The hardships of the involuntary clause of the Bankrupt law are now being illustrated in the cases of a good many persons, the value of whose property is in fact, largely in excess of their debts. The trouble, however, is that, as soon as some unreasonable credit or applies for an order in bankruptcy, all the debtors of the person against whom the order is applied for are estopped from payment until they know whether the petition will be granted. Temporarily the affairs of the individual in question are brought to a dead standstill until the Court decides whether the petition shall be granted or not. If the disposition should become general on the part of creditors to apply for orders in bankruptcy, the number of cases thus awaiting adjudication would soon become a serious obstacle to business generally. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the general good that creditors should not rush to the courts unless they are convinced that there is intention to defraud, and, when such petitions are made, the courts should grant or refuse them with the least possible delay, in order to prevent the stoppage of business.

New York exchange is in good supply at about the same rates as yesterday, viz.: par to 25c per $1,000 discount.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS

in all parts of the country, and in all departments of trade and industry, is now an acknowledged fact. The slowest to recover are the iron manufacturers, but, in every other department of manufacturing industry, there has already been a resumption of operations which the most sanguine would scarcely have ventured to hope for a month ago. Throughout New England the resumption has been general. The great factories at Lowell and Fall River, whose owners were debating the propriety of stopping entirely six weeks ago, have not only kept at work, but have lately increased their business very largely. In the East their resumption of manufacturing business has been made at an average reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the operatives, though there are some important exceptions to this rule of reduced wages. The Wamsutta and New York cotton-mills, and some other large establishments, are not only paying full wages, but have found it necessary to largely increase their business on that basis. The dry goods trade which is regarded by many as the best indicator of the general condition of all kinds of business, is represented as in a flourishing condition in the East, and, as far as Chicago is concerned, this particular branch of trade was never in a more prosperous and healthy condition than at present.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The suggestion made by a correspondent whose communication was printed in this column of THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday morning, to the effect that the Bankrupt law be so amended that in case of the bankruptcy of the banks or bankers, the depositors who do not receive interest on their deposits shall have the preference of those who do, has attracted a good deal of attention, and is probably the best possible solution of the whole question of interest on deposits. It is not probable that any legal enactment will prevent the payment of interest on deposits. It is a common practice in banking in all parts of the world. Mr. Walter Bagehot, whose recently-published book, "Lombard Street," is highly commended by financiers, maintains that the payment of interest on deposits is a legitimate practice. In this he is sustained by many able financial writers both in this country and in Europe. It would, however, be more equitable than, in consideration of the extra compensation in the way of interest, the recipient of this extra compensation should assume some extra risk in case of the bankruptcy of the bank that pays the interest. If such were the law, it would at least have the effect to make those who ask for interest on their deposits discriminate in favor of banks and bankers whose reputation for caution in their investments was well known, and, as this class of bankers are generally opposed to the practice or at least to the payment of such high rates as would oblige them to put the money out again at such high rates of interest which are only obtainable on a class of unsafe collaterals, it would have the effect to keep the practice of paying interest within the bounds of prudence.

FROM LONDON TO CHINA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have within a few days made a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury which, if granted, would have an important influence on the carrying trade of the world. They ask for the privilege to transmit merchandise through from London to China on the same bill of lading. They assert their ability to do it in ten days less time than it is done by the Suez Canal route. Their plan is to use the existing lines of European steamers to New York and thence ship by bonded railroads to the Pacific, where their own steamers will take the goods and deliver them to their final destination.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

The decrease of railroad earnings in consequence of the panic was much less than was popularly believed, as is shown by the following exhibit for November of the years 1872 and 1873:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING NOVEMBER.	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$ 401,854	$ 471,774
Atlantic & Pacific	88,853	160,000
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn	105,430	96,592
Central Pacific	1,296,813	1,293,956
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	311,935	386,814
Chicago & Northwestern	1,039,306	1,067,387
Erie	*1,575,998	1,704,374
Illinois Central	622,433	681,332
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,278,558	1,526,812
Milwaukee & St. Paul	771,800	702,838
Michigan Central	*455,355	616,094
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	309,000	227,353
Pacific of Missouri	338,632	340,921
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	89,844	156,275
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. branches	40,948	59,894
St. Louis, Kansas City & Mo	232,782	267,686
St. Louis & South-western	*98,632	98,717
Total	$9,001,570	$9,772,160
Decrease, 1873	229,510	

*Fourth week estimated.

The gains were as follows: Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $81,667; Milwaukee & St. Paul, $68,962; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, $8,838; and Central Pacific, $2,856.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Southern correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives an interesting exhibit of the indebtedness of Southern railroads to the United States, as follows:

At the end of the war the Government had in its possession an immense amount of rolling stock and other railway material in the South, and, in order to help the railroads there and to realize the value of the property, the Secretary of War, under executive orders, sold it to the different Southern railroad companies on credit. The demoralization of business interests by poverty, freedom of slaves, reconstruction, etc., delayed prosperity, but some of the companies paid up promptly and discharged their indebtedness. Others lost the money, went into bankruptcy, and the Government got its share. Others asked extensions and got them, but, on the whole, they paid up under the most unfavorable circumstances, and showed that their intentions were not at fault. From advanced sheets of the Quartermaster-General's report the following statement appears:

At the close of the war, under executive orders of 8th August and 14th October, 1865, there were sold on credit to various railroad companies, principally in the South, railroad material to the appraised value of $7,356,023.98

There remained due and unpaid from certain of these railroad on the 30th of June, 1872 ..... 4,734,443.43

During the past fiscal year, interest and expenses accrued upon this debt to the amount of 191,573.90

Payments during the year, on account, have amounted to 181,302.44

On the 30th June, 1873, the debt uncollected 4,644,924.91

Exclusive of the sum of $23,758.33 due from the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad, which debt is lost by the bankruptcy of the Company, the total collections on account of this debt, to 30th June, 1873, amount to 5,116,605.53

There were originally fifty railroads indebted. On the 1st of January, 1873, there were twenty so indebted, but of these the Alabama & Florida paid in full Jan. 4, 1873; the postal earnings of the Alabama & Chattanooga will more than liquidate its debt; the Indianola discontinued its debt May 24, 1873; the Mississippi & Tennessee discharged its debt May 31, 1873, and the Pacific Railroad of Missouri paid in full July 13, 1873.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118	118½
U. S. 6-20s of '62	113½	114

U. S. 5-20s of '64	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	114	114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	117¼	117⅝@117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117⅝	118¼@118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117⅛	118@118½
10-40s	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	110¾@111⅛
U. S. currency 6s	111	111½@111¾
Gold (full weight)	108½	109½
Gold coupons	108⅜	109½
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108¼@109¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The customs receipts were $308,000.

The Treasury disbursements were $248,000.

Money was easy at 5@7, and closed at 6.

The *Express* says that telegrams from Washington state, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that the Government obligations will require the issue of the entire $44,000,000 reserve before May 1. The banks are so well supplied with money that they are steadily retiring the loan certificates, not being able to use them profitably, and are accommodating customers freely.

Sterling was firm; 60 days, 108½; sight, 109¼.

Gold was quiet and steady, and ranged at 109¼@109⅝, closing at 109¼. The carrying rates were 3-16ths, closing at 4 per cent in gold.

The clearings were $25,000,000.

Stocks were irregular. The market declined early ½@2¼, but became strong after the Second Board, and advanced ½@2¾, and closed steady. The leading feature was Union Pacific, which ranged at 32¾@31@32¾. The next most prominent were Pacific Mail, the Vanderbilts, St. Paul, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Ohio. The total sales were 77,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 64,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 9,800 Ohio, 14,300 Wabash, 15,000 St. Paul, 14,500 Lake Shore, 6,700 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 5,600 New York Central.

Sterling—108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	118
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	114¾	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	114¾	Currency 6s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	110¾
STATE BONDS			
Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	73½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		
STOCKS.			
Canton	62	St. Paul pfd	64
Western Union	72½	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	27¾	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	92	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	15
American Express	53½	Terre Haute pfd	29
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	98¾
Pacific Mail	38⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	93½
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	44	C., C. & C	79
Erie pfd	69	C., R. & Q	94
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	75¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	26¾
Michigan Central	73¾	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	83¾	Union Pacific stock	32¾
North-western	56¼	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
North-western pfd	71	Central Pacific	94¾
Rock Island	99	Del. & Lack	100¾
N. J. Central	99	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	41		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Dec. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Wood st, n e cor of Brigham st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,400.

North Wood st, 24 ft n of Brigham st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,400.

Sedgwick st, n w cor of Grant place, e f, 21 8-10x120 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $2,027.

North av, n w cor of Commercial st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $3,300.

Ontario st, s e cor North Market st, n f, 71½x100 ft, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $6,337.

Lot on street near Keddie av, and 100 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 48 and 49 in Rawson's e ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Noble st, n of and near Division st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $4,500.

Langley st, 214½ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 20½x100 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $13,000.

West Taylor st, 178 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,300.

West Taylor st, 203 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,300.

West Taylor st, 144 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,300.

West Polk st, 70 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 94x124½ ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,300.

West Taylor st, 119 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 48 to 50, in Culver's Addition, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $18,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, of Grossman's Lots 3 and 4, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $14,000.

South 85 of north 135 ft Lot 17, in Johnson's n ½ e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 3, of Cleaver's Lots 5 to 8, in Freer's Block 6, in Cleaverville, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 12 to 14, in Blanchard's s ½ w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $5,200.

Lots 10 to 12, in Block 2, in same Subdivision, dated March 1; consideration, $5,250.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,983	9,709	11,764	7,161
Wheat, bu	146,370	35,630	78,100	28,697
Corn, bu	15,973	46,640	1,213	3,089
Oats, bu	94,760	40,260	31,693	34,200
Rye, bu	2,497	3,994	1,900	2,300
Barley, bu	26,810	13,830	11,339	26,910
Grass seed, lbs	64,020	28,850	22,488	17,780
Flax seed, lbs	11,400	76,300	....	310
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	106,890	600	7,270
Cured meats, lbs	701,771	392,490	2997,674	1319,130
Beef, brls	....	50	50	90
Pork, brls	550	....	965	310
Lard, lbs	130,800	18,620	363,865	736,340
Tallow, lbs	21,680	12,270	37,840	65,045
Butter, lbs	68,702	64,315	28,750	22,900
Dressed hogs, No	....	1,365	623	1,117
Live hogs, No	44,050	25,256	4,420	3,174
Cattle, No	2,254	2,211	687	1,252
Sheep, No	1,977	1,873	338	....
Hides, lbs	295,810	144,053	264,302	53,200
Highwines, brls	135	207	156	404
Wool, lbs	23,900	201,127	10,699	28,340
Potatoes, bu	....	2,507	360	....
Lumber, m feet	142	397	432	893
Shingles, m	370	400	606	369
Lath, m	....	50	10	22
Salt, brls	100	150	1,700	1,117

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,706 bu wheat; 9,017 bu corn; 3,106 bu oats; 1,173 bu rye; 390 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 171 cars wheat; 50 cars corn; 26 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 273 cars, or 108,000 bu.

In regard to the out inspection of grain, it should be stated that it is often next to impossible, in the height of the busy season, for the Inspector to watch the process of loading, so as to know that no error is committed. Hence, a failure to correct an error is not necessarily an evidence of incapacity or carelessness. But it does furnish a powerful argument in favor of permitting other parties to watch the process of loading, and to state the results of their examination of the grain. If these outside parties sometimes err, when they have only to watch one cargo at a time, there is surely room for mistake when a man has more business on hand than he can well attend to.

In his last annual report, published in our columns of this morning, Collector Harper refers to the fact that several thousands of dollars of inspection fees are uncollected. Most, if not all, of this "shortage" is on out inspection; and the heaviest debtors in the account are to be found in the list we published this morning, of parties who have employed other parties to examine grain for them. Three firms owe $6,029 between them. The greater portion of this debt was, however, accumulated under the incumbency of the first State Grain Inspector.

A rather careful inquiry to-day has furnished proof that the rumors of 50c rail freights to New York are without foundation in fact. An offer was made to-day to give $500 to any one who would produce such a contract; and it was broadly asserted that the story was got up as a bull lever on the markets. Such attempts are highly reprehensible, and ought to be exposed; just as much as false quotations of the market, to which we have occasionally called attention.

The aggregate grain handled by the Inspectors of this city for the year ending Oct. 31, is given as 69,185,707 bu. This is very much less than the aggregate of receipts; the difference being in part made up of the grain that passes through the city without inspection, either in through cars, or transferred on track without being placed in stores. Including the equivalent of flour into wheat, the receipts of the current calendar year will not be much less than 100,000,000 bu, against 86,426,842 bu in 1872.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally higher to-day, but not active, except in wheat and corn. The movement of prices was less steady than usual, and in grain was principally influenced by conflicting rumors about the condition of the Erie Canal. Early strength resulted, not more from a reported advance in Liverpool than from a dispatch dated "Rome, N. Y.," to the effect that it was snowing along the line of the canal, and that the prospects for reopening were rather blue. An easier feeling prevailed when advices were received from other points, stating that it was mild there, and that there was a reasonable prospect of getting the boats through. A telegram from Buffalo, which probably stated the fact as near as any, reported that boats were moving this morning, with mild weather and rain, and that the prospect was that half the boats would get through, if not all. The markets were generally firm in the last half of the session.

The receipts of grain continue small, and the shipments moderate. It is probable that the shipping demand would be greater but for the uncertainty with regard to the grain between Buffalo and New York, as Eastern buyers are waiting to see whether that will be received or not. A few more days will tell the story, and quite as effectively, if not so thrillingly, as the recital of *Othello's* experiences to *Desdemona*.

The dry goods trade was moderately active at former prices. There was some falling off in the demand from local retailers, whose sales have been diminished by the unfavorable weather of the past few days, but the inquiry from interior dealers was of a liberal character, and the aggregate distribution was fully up to all reasonable expectations. Domestic goods are, generally, firm. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there was a good degree of activity, the movement being quite as large as at this time last year, and prices were again quoted firm all around. Coffees and sugars are steady and settled. Molasses is dull for the week, but are no less firmly held. The butter and cheese markets were unchanged in any of their features. Sales made a very respectable aggregate, and quotations prevalent on the preceding days of the week were easily maintained. Canned goods, fish, and dried fruits sold to a fair aggregate, and were unchanged in values. Leather, pig-iron, tobacco, and paints remain quiet as previously quoted. Oils were moving to a fair extent at yesterday's quotations. Lumber remains quiet, but is held with more confidence, the advance in grain and improvement of affairs generally tending to create a better feeling. Metals were firm at quotations. A decline of 12½c is noted in nails, now quoted on a basis of $4.25. Iron and building materials were unchanged. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were offered freely and active at a lower range of prices for tierces, but about the same for pork barrels. The hay-trade is still confined chiefly to meeting local requirements, and prices are weak and lower for No. 1 timothy. Seeds were in fair request and steady, excepting timothy, which was scarcely as firm, though not quotably lower. No change was noted in hides, hops, or potatoes. The demand for poultry is still very light, and only for choice fresh stock, which is in ample supply. Game is also quiet and weak.

Highwines were more active, and advanced ¼c per gallon in sympathy with a stronger market in New York, which was quoted at 96c at 1 o'clock. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 91c, and 100 brls at 91c, the market closing at the outside.

Dressed hogs were quiet, and 15@25c per 100 lbs lower, so far as could be judged from the few transactions noted. Sales were restricted to 70 head (average 250 lbs) in good shipping order at $5.40@5.50; 40 head do (average 200 lbs, soft, in several lots, at $5.25. Total, 142 head. The receipts were light,—only 879 head,—but the weather was soft, and not attractive to buyers for shipment.

Provisions was less active and irregular. Mess pork averaged about 40c per brl higher, being in very good demand of the spasmodic order, and had averaged 60@75c per brl higher under a fair inquiry. Both were principally wanted by the short interest, though the speculative spirit is strong yet in many operators, and seems as if not even 40,000 hogs a day could quench the fire. Meats were dull and generally easier, buyers being unable to meet the views of holders, as meats cannot be exported at a profit at present prices. The strength in lard is singular, seeing that that too is way above exporting figures, and some lots have been thrown back on the market in consequence. Mess pork being a more speculative article is not directly dependent upon the prices of hog meat abroad. Meats are coming in freely from other points, and are also being cut rapidly, nearly 2,000,000 lbs being shipped yesterday on a weak order. There is no doubt that a great many sales of meats have been made without being reported. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.37½@14.50; do seller January, $14.65@14.70; do seller February, $15.00@15.10; do seller March, $15.40@15.50; prime mess, $12.50 @12.75; extra prime do, $10.57@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.00@8.10; do seller January, $8.25@8.30; do seller February, $8.45 @8.50; do seller March, $8.60@8.75. Green hams at 7¾@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9½c. Green shoulders at 4½@4¾c; rough sides, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6½@6¾c; do short clear, 6⅝c; hams, 10@11c; dry salt, 4¾c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¼c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6½c; do short clear, 6⅝@6¾c; do long cut hams, 8¾@9c. Meats, seller January, about 5½@5¾c more than in December; short ribs, $8.00@ $8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork seller February at $15.25; 500 brls do at $15.12½; 500 brls do at $15.10; 2,500 brls do at $15.00; 750 brls do at $14.90; 250 brls do seller March, at $15.75; 1,500 brls do at $15.50; 500 brls do buyer February at $15.40; 250 tcs lard at 8¼c; 250 tcs do at $8.10; 500 tcs do at $8.05; 400 tcs do at 8c; 100 tcs do seller January at $8.30; 250 tcs do at $8.25; 250 tcs do at $8.20; 500 tcs do seller February at 8¾c; 250 tcs do at $8.55; 200 tcs do at 8¾c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 200,000 lbs do seller February at 5¼@5½c; 100,000 lbs do at 8½c; 60,000 lbs do on private terms; 60,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 500 bxs long and short clear at 6¾c; 250 bxs long clear at 6¾c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8¾c; 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7¾c; 90 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 9¾c.

Flour was less active and quotations were stronger. Exporters were practically off the market, and there was only a fair local demand, but holders were firm in their views, and some of them asked an advance to correspond with the recent rise in wheat. Shipping orders are here in fair quantity, but generally at prices which dealers will not accept. Bran was more active and easier, owing to the fact of a large supply. Sales were reported of 350 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls at $4.85; 550 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.35. Total, 1,350 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50 at mills; 20 tons do at $10.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.75 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.00
Bran	10.50 @11.25

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging 2½c higher than yesterday, with a good deal of excitement in the speculative department, and not much demand for cash lots. The news from the Erie Canal affected the market somewhat, as above noted. Liverpool was quoted higher,—12s@12s 6d per 100 lbs, and New York was quoted firmer. Added to this was the fact that home operators had signified a disposition to lie down, their operations on the short side having been too much for both nerve and pocket. This obliged many to fill in on the January option who had previously thought their risk provided for, and the market early rose in consequence of the increased demand, while there was a fair speculative demand from parties who think it probable that wheat will touch $1.25 before the holidays are over. The movement of wheat through our city continues liberal, but not much is placed on this market, as a large proportion of it is in through cars. The movement from Milwaukee is particularly good; we note that 320 cars were coastracted for yesterday to load there, at 60c per 10lbs, for New York, and that the steamer line across the lake is still running with wheat to Grand Haven. Milwaukee is now somewhat below Chicago in prices, which attracts shippers, as freights are the same from both cities to Eastern points. Our stocks are growing but slowly. Seller January opened at $1.14½, declined to $1.14¼, advanced to $1.16½, and fell back to $1.15⅝, and closed at $1.16½. Seller February sold at $1.16⅝@1.19¼, seller the month sold at $1.13⅝@1.15¼, closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 spring sold at the same price as seller the month, and closed at $1.15¼. Seller next year was offered at $1.12. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.18, with no apparent discrimination in favor of hard, though receipts in the Northwestern Elevator would probably have commanded ½c premium. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09, and rejected do at $1.04¼. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.18; 1,700 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15¼; 16,400 bu do at $1.15¾; 44,600 bu do at $1.15; 11,400 bu do at $1.14½; 30,800 bu do at $1.14¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.14¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.13¾; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu rejected at $1.04¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.04. Total, 138,300 bu.

Corn was less active, but strong, in an irregular way, and averaged 1c higher, with a fair demand, and rather light offerings. Liverpool was early quoted firmer, at 36s 3d@36s 6d, and New York followed suit, while our receipts still keep down to a very low point, though we have a fair stock in store for the beginning of winter. There was a good deal doing in the way of settlements, owing to further calls for "marginal references" on the shorts, and a good many of them were glad to close up their deals by paying the differences against them. The speculative demand from the country still continues, and as long as that lasts prices will undoubtedly advance; but there are few in the city who care to invest further at present. The market to-day was further helped upward by the prospect that some of the corn on the Erie Canal will not get through to New York. Seller January opened at 53¾c, declined to 53c, advanced to 54⅜c, and receded to 53⅝c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 53@53¼c, closing at the inside. Seller February sold at 53¾@54⅜c; and seller May at 59@59¾c, with one settlement made at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53¾c; 5,800 bu do at 53½; 10,000 bu do at 53⅝c; 12,800 bu do at 53¼c; 5,000 bu do at 53¼c; 17,800 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51c; 1,400 bu new do at 50½c; 1,200 bu do at 50¼c. Total, 60,400 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, though averaging ⅛c higher than yesterday. The market opened strong, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but there was no demand to sustain it, and it soon fell off. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 40c, and receded to 39¾c at the close. Seller January opened at 40c, rose to 40¼c, and declined to 39½c at the close. Seller February sold at 40c late in the session. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 40c; 1,200 bu do at 39¾c; 2,000 bu do at 39c; 400 bu No. 2 white at 40c; 400 bu rejected at 37c; 400 bu do at 36½c; 400 bu white by sample at 42c; 400 bu do at 42c on track. Total, 15,900 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and very steady at the recent advance, there being a fair demand and only a limited supply. Cash sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 80c, and 400 bu rejected at 76½c.

Barley was dull and easier, buyers being very scarce; hence holders submitted to a decline of about 2c, and could only dispose of a small amount at that. No. 2 closed at $1.44, and No. 3 at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.44; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.06; 2,000 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04½; 1,200 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu rejected at 94c; 800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu by sample at 95c, on track; 800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 8,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 11—LONDON—Cargoes of both wheat and corn off coast strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady and corn strong. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 59s 6d@60s; do for shipment in January or February, 58s 6d. Good cargoes of corn off coast, 36s@36s 6d. Cargoes on passage to United Kingdom as compared with last week: Wheat moderately active, 12@24 higher. Liverpool—Wheat and pool—Wheat strong; spring, 12c@12s 7d; corn strong, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 28c@29s. Winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 13s 3d@13s 6d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 36s 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LATER—5:00 p. m.—Flour, 28c@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d@13s 3d; spring, 12s 4d@12s 6d; white, 13s 4d@13s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d. Rest unchanged.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 4th says:

The wet season is now upon us. As we write, the rain comes pouring down in good earnest, with every prospect of our having at least a three days' rainstorm. With nearly an inch fall of water at the close of November and that which is now falling, our farmers will be enabled to plow their upland and make all needful preparations for a very considerable wheat plant. The season opens propitiously, and it is apparent that an unusually large breadth of land will be devoted to wheat. Much virgin land will be broken up and this winter. The high prices realized for the crops of 1873, and the light stock of grain and flour to be carried over, are very stimulating to land-owners, and we now have every assurance that an immense area will be sown with wheat during the coming rainy days. The dry-planted grain has already started vigorously in many large tracts of land in the valleys, and the prospects for good crops are now cheering.

Our export trade in wheat and flour, chiefly to the United Kingdom, continues to be prosecuted with vigor. A score or more of vessels are on the berth at all times, and there is no prospect yet of its discontinuance. Our readers will understand, of course, that there is less question but that the surplus supply yet remaining in the hands of farmers inland unsold is much greater than has been generally admitted. Some, we know, have many thousand sacks stowed away in their granaries that is not to be marketed until it will bring 2½c ₩ lb, and present indications from abroad clearly point to its consummation at no very distant day. The best wheat for export, the product of the season, with light offerings and a continued good demand both from millers and exporters. French buyers are here in force, and they, with those purchasing for the United Kingdom, keep the market for breadstuffs quite lively.

THE SILK TRADE.

The November report of the Silk Association of America shows a decrease in the imports of silk goods, compared with those of the same month last year. The total value of silk manufactures imported in November, 1873, was $824,746, of which $642,376 was thrown on the market. The largest importations were in the month of November, 1871, when they reached $2,012,806, and for the first eleven months of that year to $32,324,542. During the eleven months of the present year the imports have fallen to $23,568,106,—a decrease of $8,726,436 compared with 1871. The increase in the import of raw silk at the ports of New York and San Francisco is an acceptable proof of the extension of our domestic monufacture. These importations for the first eleven months were as follows:

1865	$1,801,808
1870	1,879,080
1871	3,463,391
1872	4,767,241
1873	4,997,654

This year, for reasons well understood, shows a marked reduction, but there is reason to believe that a return to prosperity will soon be recorded. This was one of the industries in which it was one time thought America could least of all compete successfully.

PIG IRON.

The following table of exports of pig and bar iron from America to Great Britain is well worthy of record:

	Tons. Pig and bar.
1717 and 1718	400
1720 to 1735, average per year	2,111
1739 to 1748, average per year	2,423
	Pig-iron. Bar-iron.
1750	3,494 ....
1751	3,210 ....
1752	2,970 81¼
1753	3,780 308
1754	3,944¼ 271
1755	3,440½ 200
1762	2,760 9
1763	2,566 129¼
1764	2,566 810
1765	3,554 1,509
1766	3,264 1,078½
1767	3,807 1,267¼
1768	3,323 1,326
1769	2,953 1,929½
1770	3,403 1,779½
1771	4,203 1,716
1772	5,303 2,222
1773	5,724 965¾
1774	2,937 857
1775	3,451 639
1776	2,996 916
	316 23

The product of pig iron in Great Britain in 1740 was 17,350 tons. In the same year 2,175 tons were exported from this country,—quite an amount, as the Colonies were then. Great Britain's first exports of bar iron to the United States were of very coarse material, by no means equal to that of Russia and Sweden, but it improved very much in after years, as we learn from our own iron dealers of the early part of the century.

LATEST.

Grain advanced in the afternoon, owing, it is said, to reports of a favorable character from Liverpool. Wheat was active and 1c higher, at $1.16@1.16¼ for the month; and selling at $1.17⅜@1.17¾ for January, closing at $1.17¼; also at $1.30¼ for February. Corn was in moderate demand, advancing ⅜c, and closed at 54@54½c for January. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 1,750 brls at $15.00 seller February.

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—9:30 p. m.—Sales 1,000 brls mess pork, seller February, $15.00.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was 1c higher; 94 per cent proof quotable at $1.83@1.88.

BROOM CORN—Trade seems to be picking up a little, the demand generally being in one or firmness. Following are the prices current: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¼@7c; for good do, 5½@5¾c; good to choice stalk brush, 5¼@5½c; inferior brush, 4@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in light request and steady. Other grades and peas are dull. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25 @2.40; common, seller December, $1.90@1.40.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We continue to quote: Sinoco, $2.50; New York sinoco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cements, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@ 7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand,

THE COUNCIL.

Judge Norton Confirmed as Corporation Counsel.

O'Hara's Bond and the Reduction of the Tax Levy Postponed Till Monday.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, for the purpose of receiving Committee reports and acting upon unfinished business. Mayor Colvin presided, and the following Aldermen were present: Richardson, Foley, Warren, Dixon, Coey, Sidwell, Spaulding, Pickering, Stone, Schmitz, Reidy, McClowry, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Woodman, White, Miner, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, and Jonas.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BOND.

Ald. Moore moved the suspension of the rules, to take up the bond of the City Comptroller, and it was so ordered.

The bond, in the penal sum of $100,000, and signed by Sol. S. Hayes, B. G. Caulfield, F. H. Winston, and Theodore Hoyne, was approved.

CITY TREASURER'S BOND.

The official bond of Daniel O'Hara, City Treasurer, was reported approved by the Finance Committee, and, on motion of Ald. McGrath, was made the special order for Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported the confirmation of the nomination of Jesse O. Norton as Corporation Counsel. The report was concurred in and the nomination confirmed by a unanimous vote.

The same Committee reported, recommending the confirmation of Charles H. Gillespie, Sealer of Weights and Measures; of J. H. O'Neill as Oil Inspector; of J. K. C. Forrest as City Clerk; and of J. H. McAvoy as Commissioner of Public Works. All these nominations were, on motion of Ald. Dixon, laid over.

The Committee on Police reported, recommending the confirmation of John Amberg as Police Court Clerk, West Division, and of John S. Spencer as Police Court Clerk of the North Division. They were laid over.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a petition to compel policemen to pay their debts, recommended that it be placed on file, which was done.

The same Committee reported, recommending the confirmation or John E. Siebel as Gas Inspector. It was laid over.

EXTRA PAY.

The same Committee reported an ordinance giving to policemen who light and extinguish gas lamps, extra compensation to the amount of $10 per year. Engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed.

REDUCING THE TAX-LEVY.

The report of the Finance Committee on the reduction of the tax-levy was taken up, but the Chair decided that under the charter it could not be acted on until the next regular meeting.

Ald. Schaffner moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

WEST LAS ANIMAS.

A Land-Grab in Colorado.

From the Denver Mirror, Dec. 7.

The recent land developments, unearthed at West Las Animas, have awakened a lively interest in this community.

The Town of West Las Animas is distant from Denver, via Pueblo, about 220 miles. Its favorable location at the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Branch has stimulated its growth amazingly. Large commission houses have been built to handle the immense business contributed from New Mexico, and the Southern Overland Mail reaches run from this place west, east, and south. It already numbers 400 inhabitants, and is attracting to itself most of the citizens of its older namesake, as well as many former residents of Kit Carson.

The tract it covers extends over an area of 4,000,000 acres. Thousands of settlers have sectured over it, situated on it, awaiting the decision of Congress, which should confirm to the Las Animas grant heirs such portion as belonged to them, and throw the remainder open to pre-emption and legalized occupancy. Of course, as possessors and actual tillers of the soil, their claims, so soon as the lands came into market, would take precedence over all others. For years past they have patiently waited for a final adjustment of the claims, prepared to prove up and pay the Government or the grant heirs for their property as soon as a good title could be obtained. Only 97,000 of the 4,000,000 acres have as yet been confirmed by the Government, showing the intention and expectation of the settlers to get valid patents in due course of time.

Messrs. Brown, Shoemaker, Pier, and other well-known settlers, though they have made application time and again to file claims on this land, were so often refused by Mr. Stanton (Land Register at Pueblo), on the ground that it was not open for entry, being still held under a derivative claim from one Thomas Hughes. As late as Nov. 7, 1873, Mr. Shoemaker, in reply to an urgent inquiry, received the following:

> When the Land Office gives notice of privilege to file, I will notify you. C. G. RICHMOND.

The people were ready to comply with every legal requirement, building houses, cultivating the soil, contented and hopeful in the belief and often repeated assurance, that the moment the lands in question were put in the market, their applications would be promptly received, and good titles issued.

Meantime, rapacious speculators and moneyed land-pirates were preparing to come down, like ravenous wolves in a fold, on this peaceful Arcadia, and dispossess the original and rightful tenants of the fruits of their industry and toil. Patents (how obtained the near future will certainly disclose), were issued from the Land Office at Washington, of date Oct. 4, 1873, (?), in the names not merely of non-residents, but of persons never heard of before by the oldest inhabitants in Bent County—to seven quarter sections of land, and filed for record in the Recorder's office. At the same time, says the *Leader*, "successive transfers of the same land by warrantee deed centring the said seven quarters in one David H. Moffat, Jr., were filed for record—in addition to warrantee deeds (without the preceding patents), to 4,271 acres more of lands adjacent filed for record, vesting title in the same Moffat. The inference is that patents to all this land was issued at the same time as the seven first mentioned, and are held by the party (or parties) deeding to Moffat."

The affidavits of the real settlers all concur in the statement that the parties named in the patents have never resided upon nor improved said lands, and were never heard of until the filing of the deeds for record. These deeds through a third party reconvey to David Moffat, Jr., of Bent County (?). Messrs. Shoemaker, Brown, and Pier make oath that they asked permission of Register Stanton repeatedly to file on their land, but were refused. Mr. Pier applied in September and October, and as late as Nov. 1, 1873, and was informed by Mr. Stanton that the land would be open for entry three months from that date. Mr. Shoemaker, who had been still more importunate, was told he could file in sixty or ninety days, and yet on the 7th of November down came the patents from Denver to be recorded.

Now, as no legal steps were taken to secure the property in question, and none of the formalities required by law have been conformed to in the premises *according to law*, what inference is to be derived from such a series of facts other than gross frauds have been committed?

In proclamation of sale having been issued from Washington, pre-emption papers are only to have been issued on affirmation in the District office through the connivance, if not collusion, of United States officials themselves with the parties in interest. These same patents must have been made out to men of straw, or to individuals who were conveniently ready, for a consideration, to make oath that they were actual settlers and rightful claimants of the land, and who then redeeded to the parties who had bought up their services; bribery, the corrupt use of money, and perjury being among the agencies employed. The editor of the *Leader* states that the Register (Stanton) now admits "that some time in the last the derivative claim, which has so long been used to debar the rightful settlers, was withdrawn, and that about the same time a lot of men, from their general appearance, he took to be workmen on a railroad, came in and signed up on this land."

It is not most unaccountably *strange* (he asks), that the Register should not have recalled this circumstance when the rightful settlers *since* have so frequently applied to him to file. And as he has declared, so late as during the last year, that this land was covered by the derivative claim from the grant heirs.

It is confidently and generally believed in West Las Animas (says our informant), that Register at the General Land Office at Washington knew all about the scheme and engineered it—pushing the patents through—for the benefit of those who consummated the transaction. It is said that our Delegate to Congress could control it if he chooses so to do. Other parties interested will before long be smoked out of their holes, for that the present Congress will institute a searching investigation, and revoke whatever titles are in the slightest degree tainted with fraud, we have no doubt whatever.

The old settlers of West Las Animas, and the fertile lands to which they claim a legal right paramount to any other—by reason of long occupancy, cultivation, and improvements—are as one man in their determination to resist the swindle of which they are victims. Scores of affidavits, setting forth all the facts as above stated, are en route for the Capital, and some four hundred signatures have been affixed to the following petition to Congress:

To the Honorable Congress of the United States:

Your petitioners, citizens of the County of ——, Territory of Colorado, would represent that a large number of patents, to lands lying in Bent County, have been wrongfully and illegally issued to certain and divers persons in fraud and to the injury of a large number of actual settlers thereon, and under circumstances indicating the culpability and criminal misconduct of some one or more officers of the Government, intrusted with the custody and disposal of public lands situate in said county. The lands thus fraudulently patented amount to nearly 6,000 acres, including the town site of West Las Animas, containing 400 inhabitants, in said county, and all the valuable outlying tracts of land contiguous thereto, and situate in what is termed the Las Animas Grant, and a part thereof, and more particularly described as parts of Township 23 south 53 west, and 23 south 53 west.

That the lands so fraudulently patented have for months prior to the issue of said patents been in the occupancy of bona fide settlers, or have been claimed by those deriving title under said grant; that the settlers on said lands had many times prior to the issuance of said patents, used the greatest exertions to homestead or pre-empt the tracts so occupied by them, and have applied time and time again to the local Land-Office for permission to file thereon, and they have been uniformly and repeatedly told by the officers of said Land-Office that these lands were not yet open to settlement under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws, and that these lands, in consequence of their being claimed by the grantees or their assigns in said grant, were not open to settlement; that these settlers, relying upon the good faith and truthfulness of said officers, continued to reside upon, cultivate, and improve their respective tracts in the hope that, when said lands would be open to settlement, they could legalize their respective settlements by making the proper filings.

But your petitioners state that instead of obtaining the said lands under said laws, patents for said land were issued to certain persons who were not only non-residents but also utterly unknown in said county, by the location of the Agricultural College scrip, contrary to law, by fraud and perjury on the part of some one or more of said officers, and by their confederating and combining with said persons to swindle and cheat said settlers, and to enrich a certain railroad and its officials and other persons connected therewith (said lands lying at the terminal point of said railroad), into whose hands all the lands so fraudulently patented have, by devious deeds and conveyances, at last been centered.

These frauds are palpable and gross outrages, not only upon those settlers thus immediately wronged, but upon all the good people of the Territory. Every one in any way connected with the perpetration of these frauds can be discovered, and we respectfully ask that Congress investigate the matters complained of; that these patents be declared fraudulent, and that they be set aside; that the rights of settlers and other claimants be protected, although said patents had never been issued, and that the guilty officials, if any there be, be publicly disclosed.

THE LATE BISHOP ARMITAGE.

A Sketch of his Life.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 8.

The telegraph brings the account of the death of Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, on Sunday, from the effects of an operation which he had sustained for the removal of a tumor. His death was a very great surprise to his friends here, few of whom, if any, were aware that he was ill. It is probable that his sickness had been studiously concealed from all except a few of his most intimate relatives and acquaintances.

Bishop Armitage was 43 years of age when he died, and was therefore born in 1830. He was born in the City of New York, and received his general education at Columbia College there. His theological education was afterwards obtained at the General Theological Seminary in that city. After graduation, he first became Rector of the Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, N. H., afterwards of that at Augusta, Me., and in 1859 he came to Detroit and took charge of the work of organizing the St. John's Parish in this city.

At that time St. John's Church was but a projected undertaking, promoted by Gov. Baldwin and other Episcopalians of the city, who thought that a new parish was required. Mr. Armitage was selected as the Rector, and from 1859 to 1866 he labored most untiringly and successfully in building up this new, and, as it proved, vastly important enterprise, aided by the generosity and personal efforts of a number of laymen, who devoted a generous portion of their means in this direction. The result was that a parish of unusual strength was established at the time, in 1866, when the Rector, Mr. Armitage, resigned.

Having been tendered the position of Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, he determined to accept it, and was consecrated Dec. 6, 1866. He continued to be Assistant Bishop, under Bishop Jackson Kemper, until the latter died, MAY 24, 1870, when Mr. Armitage succeeded to the Episcopate, and remained in that position until he died, residing in the City of Milwaukee.

The deceased was a clergyman of learning and oratorical gifts, while, as an organizer of church work, he was eminently successful, and proved his capacity both in Detroit and in the Bishopric of Wisconsin, whither he went. St. John's Parish has now grown to be by far the largest in the City of Detroit, and much of its success is unquestionably due to the skill and energy displayed by Mr. Armitage in its earlier days.

His Death.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 8.

The Right Rev. William E. Armitage Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin, died in this city, yesterday morning, in the 44th year of his age. He has suffered for many years from a tumor at the base of the spinal column. During the past six months the disease became more virulent in its effects on his system, and at last the physicians near his home in Wisconsin advised him to go East and submit to an operation—the only possible way in which his life could be saved. Accompanied by his wife, Bishop Armitage arrived in this city on Thursday, and was at once taken to St. Luke's Hospital, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street. All the surgeons in the hospital examined the tumor and declared that unless it was immediately cut out there was no chance of Dr. Armitage's living more than a week. The surgeons also frankly told the patient that if the operation should prove unsuccessful his system would receive such a shock that he must expect to die within a few hours. Bishop Armitage received these declarations with great calmness and courage, and, after conversing a few moments with his wife, told the surgeons that he had resolved to submit to an operation. The preparations for the operation were completed on Friday, and in the afternoon the surgeons executed their task. The operation was performed by Dr. Weis, who was assisted by Dr. Peters and other surgeons of the hospital. The patient, for an hour after the operation, appeared not to have suffered a very great shock, but two hours afterward the surgeons perceived a rapid change for the worse in his condition. Despite all effort to sustain life, his strength gradually lessened, and he finally died at 3 a. m. yesterday. Around his bedside at the moment of his death were gathered some of the most eminent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, the tidings that Bishop Armitage was dying having become known outside of the walls of the hospital. The dying man retained a clear mind to the very last moment. Retaining sufficient strength to speak up to an hour of his death, he conversed with his friends in a calm tone of voice, although he knew that life was fast departing. His courage did not fail him at any moment, and he died with the utmost faith and confidence in his own redemption beyond the grave. Mrs. Armitage was by the bedside of her husband until he breathed his last. She then exhibited intense grief, and had to be cared for by the physicians of the hospital. The deceased Bishop had, it is said, one child. His father, Mr. Enoch Armitage, resides at No. 485 West Thirty-third street, in this city.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Some strange disease, unlike anything ever before known, is creating fearful havoc among the hogs in this (Jefferson) county. We hear of one farmer who has lost as high as 200 head, and it is estimated that the loss in the county from this source will not fall short of $20,000. All remedies suggested for the disease have thus far failed, and the havoc goes on.—*Mount Vernon Free Press.*

—A family by the name of Lake, consisting of a father, mother, and two children, living a few miles west of town, were poisoned a day or two since by drinking green tea at supper. Soon after supper the members of the family were taken sick. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Lake made his way to a neighbor's, a quarter of a mile distant, for help. It took him more than an hour to make the distance, cramping, vomiting, and purging violently. A message was at once dispatched to this city for a physician, who, after much work, finally placed the poisoned persons beyond all danger.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

—From the Clinton *Public* we learn that at their last meeting the Board of Supervisors of DeWitt County authorized the payment of $800 to E. H. Palmer and Weldon & Benjamin, for attorney fees in prosecuting the injunction against the collection of taxes for the payment of the interest on the county bonds held by the C., C. & S. Railroad Company. On Monday Mr. Palmer was served with notice that an injunction had been granted by the Master in Chancery prohibiting the County Treasurer from paying this $800 order. As these attorneys were employed by the Board to attend to the bond case, it is more than likely that the bill will be paid notwithstanding the injunction.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

—Judging from the first year's trial, the plan of giving county officers salaries and allowances for clerk hire, etc., and obliging them to pay their fees into the County Treasury, is not much of a success—at least not in Peoria County. According to reports made to the Board of Supervisors, at their session just closed, the Circuit Clerk earned, for the year ending Dec. 1, fees to the amount of $6,154.21. He collected of this $4,618.71. During the same time his allowances for salary, clerk-hire, etc., amounted to $5,920, or $1,301.29 more than he had received in fees. The Sheriff's office made even a worse showing. That officer earned $10,484.89. His collections amounted to $5,001.21, while his clerk hire, etc., footed $6,639.96, or $1,638.75 more than he collected.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A NORTHER ON THE PLAINS.

Terrible Sufferings of a Party of Travelers on the Solomon, Between the Two Pacific Roads.

From the Kansas City Times.

The Kansas Pacific brought to this city this evening two of the members of a party of herders who were caught in the recent terrible norther which swept over the plains during the past week. A *Times* reporter waited upon them at the Laclede Hotel, and from them obtained the following particulars concerning their journey from Plum Creek, Neb., to Ellsworth, Kan.:

The party consisted of five, including Prof. L. P. Cooke, of Woolhampton, R. I.; Sam Jones, of Los Angeles, and three herders, named James Loyd, H. N. Grespy and ——— Sayers. The party left the Platte Valley, near its junction with Plum Creek, for the purpose of striking across the country towards Ellsworth, from which point it was intended to proceed to Texas. They started out with one wagon drawn by two mules, Loyd and Sayers being mounted on two *broncho* ponies. Nothing transpired worthy of mention until last Wednesday night. The party had reached the north fork of the Solomon River, and were encamped in a ravine on the southern side of that stream, when the severe snow-storm and hurricane of last Wednesday night struck them. Prof. Cooke describes the storm as one of the most terrific he ever experienced. The wind and snow commenced to pelt down early in the evening, the air became dark and murky as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and before the party succeeded in reaching timber, they found it impossible to proceed farther, the trail was lost in the drifting snow, and suddenly darkness coming upon them they went into camp beneath the shelter of a rocky bluff. An attempt was made to kindle a fire with a few weeds and dead willows, but the force of the wind was so strong that it was found impossible to keep fire enough together to boil coffee. The party resolved to wrap up in their blankets and go to sleep, if such a thing were possible. The mules and horses were left to shift for themselves. Towards midnight the storm increased in violence, snow mingling with sleet pelted down, the wagon cover was blown from the bows, and the five men huddled together in the wagon found themselves freezing with cold, while the robes and bedding was becoming a winding-sheet of ice.

It was finally resolved to save life to get up and build a fire, and, to do this, the bed of the wagon was taken off and propped up on the sheltered side from the pelting sleet, while a few blows from the ax made firewood of the wheels. A fire was made after some difficulty, and all crouched around it with blankets and robes drawn around to shelter it from being blown away by the terrible blasts sweeping over the plains. Mr. Cooke states that the cold was so severe that it was found impossible to keep warm without scorching the clothing on the body. The remainder of night's suffering as the most horrible he ever experienced. Towards morning the wind moderated, and daylight dawned upon a scene dreary and uninviting. The party succeeded in cooking a breakfast at the expense of their wagon-bed, while Loyd and Sayers started out to search for the missing horses and mules, which had fled during the night to seek shelter from the storm as best they might.

It was agreed that all the party should rendezvous on the south fork of the Solomon, whether the stock was found or not; a fair distribution of food and whisky was made, and Messrs. Cooke, Col. James and Grespy started over the snowy waste toward South Fork. This separation was fatal to Sayers; he was never seen again alive. Loyd stated that they got upon the trail of the animals which led them down among the rocky bluffs of the North Solomon, when they became separated, and both became lost. Loyd made a fire in the creek bottoms and spent the following night; and next morning came upon the mules grazing upon the edge of a small bottom, which was comparatively sheltered from the storm. He made search for Sayers, but finding no trace of him, started across the divide for the South Fork. He discovered, about two miles south of the Solomon, what appeared to be the remains of a man; the bones were entirely clean and scattered over the drifted snow. Owing to the extreme cold, he was obliged to abandon one of the mules, but the animal followed its mate to the rendezvous on South Solomon, where the balance of the party was found in comfortable camp. The four reached the Kansas Pacific, at Ellsworth, in safety. They were very badly frostbitten and made all haste to this city and Lawrence, two of the party stopping there on business.

Prof. Cooke describes the "norther" which has been sweeping over the plains for the past four or five days as very severe. It is almost impossible for animal life to exist out of doors. Nothing could induce him to again peril his life in an overland trip between the two Pacific roads.

Copper.

The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* of the 6th gives the following figures, representing the yield for November of those mines which furnish monthly statements of production:

	Tons.	*Lbs.*
Calumet & Hecla, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	11,551	1,938
Quincy, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	1,600	180
Franklin-Pewabic, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	671	1,673
Atlantic, for broken season	464	701
Houghton, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	285	....
Schoolcraft, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	270	1,830
Concord, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	72	....
Isle Royale, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	143	1,417
Albany & Boston, broken season	50	....
Summer, with year ending at close of navigation	77	....
Other sources	8	....
Total	15,194	1,429
Product in 1872	12,612	319
Increase in 1873	2,582	1,110
Central, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	1,031	1,983
Copper Falls, for year ending with close of navigation	834	927
Phenix, for year ending with close of navigation	350	....
Cliff, for year ending with close of navigation	279	1,264
Delaware, for year ending Nov. 30, 1873	209	500
St. Clair, for year ending Nov. 15, 1873	56	742
Amygdaloid, broken season	19	303
Other sources	2	184
Total	2,781	1,903
Product in 1872	1,836	894
Increase in 1873	945	1,009

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

	Tons.	*Lbs.*
Ridge	150	113
National	101	318
Minnesota	103	1,700
Flint Steel	45	1,356
Bohemian	40	500
Knowlton	39	1,884
Rockland	16	460
Mass	6	803
Adventure	3	1,238
Tremont	....	700
Total	537	1,117
Product in 1872	725	1,060
Decrease in 1873	187	1,883

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.	*Lbs.*
Portage Lake District	15,194	1,429
Keweenaw Point District	2,781	1,903
Ontonagon District	537	1,117
Grand total for 1873	18,514	449

Preaching Against the Temperance Pledge.

The Bishop of Lincoln, England, has actually preached a sermon in his cathedral against the temperence pledge. He denounced it as unscriptural. He said that it "undermined the godhead of Christ"—which, at least, is rather a curious figure. "Then suppose," said the Bishop, "that Timothy had been a pledged man when advised by St. Paul to use a little wine for his stomach's sake—would he not have injured his health and inflicted a damage on the cause by refusing to follow the Apostolic advice?" Moreover, according to the Bishop, the pledge "leads to lying," and "it is a deadly sin for Christians to sign it." The Bishop's sermon, naturally enough, was quoted with the warmest approbation at the licensed victuallers' dinner in the Crystal Palace.

A New Process of Iron-Making.

According to the *English Mechanic*, a new process of iron-making, which dispenses with the blast furnace, has been practically tested, and specimens of its produce shown at Wolverhampton. The bloom is made direct from the ore, which is ground, mixed with lime and pitch, and baked in a coke oven. This is treated as pig iron, and, a furnace being charged with it, it is ready for the helve or the squeezers in half an hour. The inventors claim that by their process they can make a ton of finished iron from the ore at an expenditure of two tons of coal; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast iron, and that they can, furthermore,) make the latter equal in purity to charcoal iron.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$20 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT ROUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—STATE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STS. —50 by 178 feet northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts.; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 BY 178 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE AND ON EASY terms, 6 lots, fronting on Adams and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av. ALFRED JAMES, owner, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ALMOST GIVEN AWAY IF called for soon—Up-story frame house, and three years' lease of ground, corner of Ann and Carroll-sts. No. 86 Ann-st., containing store and 8 rooms, and closets, water, etc., all in good order. Call at No. 100 Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, ON THIRTY-first-st.; lot 25x125 to alley; price $1,300; $100 cash, balance, $20 per month. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 24x125, ON DOUGLAS-PLACE, at $650, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48x118 FEET, ON PARK-AV., SOUTH front, at a bargain, if taken soon. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 26X200 FEET TO 32 FT alley, fronting on Oakenboard-st., near Lake, at $5 per foot; fronting on Lake and Fulton-sts., near California. No money required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—10 ACRES IN THE southwest ¼ Sec 4, T. 38, R. 14. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF OF BLOCK 8, NORTHwest corner California-av. and Bloomingdale road. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st., at a great sacrifice. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE 80 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. will be sold within a week. This is the most desirable residence corner on the avenue. Look at it and make your offers. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.:

New stone-front dwelling on avenue, near Thirtieth-st., on time; only $10,000.

Large cottage, with lot, in grove near south city limits; a great bargain, $3,000.

Cheap lot, Twenty-fifth-st., near Buddan-st., $1,000.

Lot on Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., $1,500.

Lot on Prairie-av., near Robert-st., only $1,000.

Wentworth-av., near Boulevard, $25 per foot.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES on Wabash, Michigan, Pioneer, Indiana, Calumet, and South Park-aves., would take some good property as part payment. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 180 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS AT CORNELL WATCH-Factory, at greatly reduced prices. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE-ly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on Hinman-ave., by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depot; price only $3,000; terms easy. Apply to owners—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond-st., near depot; Sixty-second-st. graveled; also several houses; prices low; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 85 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S Addition, and near the Normal School, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT SOUTH CHIcago, suitable for subdivision. Can be retailed at large profit. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—21 ACRES ON R. I. R. R., 6 miles from city, fine improvements going on, depot close by, small cash payment. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 163 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS AT BARGAINS —I will sell less than you can buy elsewhere. Call at 765 Archer-av., near Lock-st., or on E. H. CUMMINGS, 77 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $200 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property, and see what I will pay toward improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PROPOSED BOULEVARD at South Englewood, size 50x200 feet, price $300 each, until Dec. 15. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, grove lots at Evanston, only $250; $25 down and $5 monthly for balance. Remember that after next Monday they will be $300; now secure one or two in time for the rise. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,000, and only $200 down and $20 a month for balance? This property is at Desplaines; this is the last one, secure it immediately. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE ONLY until Monday left to buy lots at Desplaines for $100; $10 down and $5 monthly. After next Monday they will be $200. Now, if you want to secure the rise come to my office any day this week at 8:30 o'clock sharp, and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. WE WANT SEVERAL lots for immediate improvement, if price and terms suit, west of Ashland-av., between Madison and Twenty-fifth-sts. F. EVANS & CO., 180 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS OR CITY property for two farms, $3,000 and $6,000. Address K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE ON LEASED GROUND IN good neighborhood, for corner lot at Norwood Park, 100x175. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A HOUSE AND lot on West Side, within five blocks of horse-cars, 8 or 10 rooms, and have all modern improvements. Address, stating location and price, Y, National Bank of Commerce.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL NOW IN BUSiness $100,000, and an scientific trade established. Can extend business 60 per cent without materially increasing current expenses; $30,000 to $50,000 required. Everything open to rigid examination. Address TRADE, 128 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUFACturing business, established ten years; profits large, and no competition west of New York. Liberal terms to the right party. Call at 157 Clark-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 AND UPwards in a well-established house of 15 years. To an active man with the means a good permanent paying business can be secured, or a silent partner can have interest and profits secured. Address F 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$300 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HOUPTON BROS., 78 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000, TO JOIN ME in a business that will pay from $10,000 to $15,000 in three months. Address T 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO TAKE half interest in a new invented "Bridge Gate" for turning bridges. A. STEMPEL, 182 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A CASH business, established three years, paying $400 profit monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 58.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $2,000 cash, in a good paying business. Address R 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $6,000, IN an old-established wholesale trade, paying large profits; capital wanted to increase the business. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SMALL PACKING-house; to take a retiring partner's place. Call early at 9 North Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$250—IN A PROFITABLE light merchandise business. For particulars call at 113 East Randolph-st., Room 26.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN AN OLD ESTablished business, requiring two interested parties. A good chance for the right man. Address or call T. BENNETT, 27 South Clark-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, FOR HALF IN terest in $1,000 stock. Business paying $500 clear every month. Call and see, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 cash, to furnish some amount, and experience. Cash business, and legitimate. R 64, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES OFFICES OF NICH. S. OLDS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 274 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 157 Clark-st., Room 8.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO VERY cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see me at 40 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great sacrifice for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnaces, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—127 LOOMIS-ST., 3-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, fine "frost-proof" cellar, fine location, 20 feet from street-cars, large garden, etc. Will be rented for $40 per month to permanent tenant. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN good neighborhood, No. 3 Division, near horse-cars, for $30 per month. W. M. TRUE, 101 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—273 WABASH-AV., SUITABLE FOR boarding-house. Apply to HAMILTON & BLORM, 136 Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A FINE NEW TWO-story brick dwelling on Twenty-sixth-st., near Twenty-fourth-st. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—507 BURNSIDE-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM State-st., cars, new house, modern improvements, 11 rooms, with or without stable. Also, No. 186 Fourth-av., 8 rooms. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 23, 102 E. Adams-st.

TO RENT—AT 666 TYLER-ST., CORNER WINchester-av., splendid gothic cottage, 8 rooms, completely furnished, to responsible party, who will board owner.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 11 OR 12 ROOMS, ON A lot. 1 place for a boarding-house, very cheap to May, at 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av. W. H. FRASIER, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE OF 34 rooms, doing an excellent business, central location, on easy terms. Apply at 113 and 117 East Randolph-st., Room 21 Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $35 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., this Block.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 8 and 9, 76 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or

PERTEET.

(Continued from the First Page.)

column, cutting a piece of bone from the vertebræ. Death was caused by the wound.

The next witness was Lucinda Jane Perteet, the daughter, who identified the prisoner as the man who went into the kitchen, and reiterated in full the statement she had already made to our reporter, adding that she had previously heard her father make threats; that he drank sometimes, and never assisted in supporting his family.

James Newsome was then sworn, and in his testimony he mentioned his acquaintance with the prisoner, who had had a difficulty with his wife about his not supporting her and paying the house-rent. He referred to his quarrel with Perteet, as described by the daughter to our reporter, and stated that on that occasion Perteet threatened to kill him. He had heard Perteet make threats, and say that he and his wife could never live peaceably together. On Saturday evening, the prisoner told him that his daughter "had a home now, but would not have one in three weeks." He saw him at 5 o'clock, when it was apparent that he had been drinking. He had seen Perteet drunk probably six times within the then current year.

Charles Williams testified that he saw Perteet coming down the steps of No. 43 Polk street on Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock, and immediately afterwards he heard a cry of "Murder." He went up stairs and found the daughter and the deceased lying upon the floor. The mother had a wound in her throat, and died almost immediately after he caught hold of her. The last witness was George H. Reed, who testified that he saw Perteet in front of the house, and saw him go up stairs. When he came down he heard the cry of "Murder," and, on going up stairs, the daughter told him that her father had stabbed her mother. The testimony being closed, the Coroner asked the murderer if he had anything to say, when the latter admitted that he had cut his wife's throat with a razor, which he had obtained at the barber-shop of Perry Hersey, No. 383 South Clark street. He was in the habit of borrowing a razor to pare his corns with. When he went to his wife's house he did not intend to kill her. What had become of the weapon he did not know.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then, without a moment's deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That the said Martha Perteet, now lying dead at No. 43 East Polk street, came to her death on the 16th day of September, 1871, by having her throat cut with a razor in the hands of Andrew J. Perteet."

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Previous to the holding of the inquest, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed the murderer in his cell, and was surprised to find Perteet—for murderers are generally the most reticent of criminals—in a most communicative vein. Fully sobered, he comprehended the enormity of the crime he had committed, and was ready to make a confession. In answer to the reporter's examination, he stated that he felt much better than on the previous evening. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Have you anything to say about the murder?

Perteet—Let me collect my thoughts (reflecting). There is nothing in the whole affair that I desire to hide or conceal. I do not want a lawyer. I have no defense. If they hang me, I answering; I will not object.

Reporter—Tell me about the commencement of the difficulty.

Perteet—The beginning? Well, we have been married twenty years, and for the last ten years have not lived together very well. I drank a great deal the first part of my life, and my drinking made her miserable. She was a woman who lived a strict religious life. My drinking destroyed her feelings towards me. She left me once in 1858, but returned, and we lived together until we came to Chicago in 1863. Then she took up another flurry, and left me again, but returned of her own accord. Everything then went along as smoothly as they could under the circumstances until recently, when we had a terrible time, domestically. Five weeks ago she made up her mind to go, and she went, telling me when she started that she never expected to live again. I told her she was a fool for saying so. I have gone two weeks when I had an interview with her, and found her of the same mind as before. I have a daughter, 19 years of age, and a young man, James Newsome, living with her, and I have had a great deal of trouble with me. I did not like his relations to her, and I worried over it. He called my house his home, although he was not married to my daughter, and gave me to understand that I was "done." I thought it was improper for him to make declarations that he was going "home" when he was not married, and that he slept and lived there; and I became enraged at it. Perteet went home, and trouble with Newsome, and his meeting with his wife and offering to see her home, which she declined. I went to a barber-shop on Clark street, near Harrison, No. 383, I think it was, and got a razor. I then went up to the house where she was, and spoke to her. She spoke kindly to me as usual, and after we had a little talk she went into the back room, and I followed her. She was standing near the stove, or somewhere around, and I went up to her. My heart failed me, and I walked off again. Then I went back again, took the razor, and made the fatal blow. I turned on my heel and went down stairs. I came down the alley as far as French row, went over to Fourth avenue, then through a yard into Third avenue, and came out on to Harrison street. I took a street-car to Washington street, where I got off, and came to the Central Station.

Reporter—Did your wife say anything to you while you were in the kitchen?

Perteet—No—Oh yes! She was talking, but did not say anything improper, as a matter of course. Something about Jem Newsome living with my daughter, and she denied some assertions I had made, and went on to say what Jim said and done. I cannot remember exactly what she said.

Reporter—What made you act like an insane man last night?

Perteet—I don't know.

Reporter—You do not pretend that you have not a sound mind?

Perteet—I have offered no such pretext. I have said nothing about being insane. I have as good a mind as anybody. There are people who have as strong a mind as I have. I think it was more from the effects of the whisky. I may have been somewhat insane from liquor just for a while—for the time being. That about all.

Reporter—You knew what you were doing, did you not, when you cut her throat?

Perteet—Yes, at what time?

Reporter—At the time you did cut her?

Perteet—It is just as I told you. When I made the fatal stroke I do not know what my feelings were. It did not seem to me I had a desire to do it, but it was a peculiar feeling that I could not resist. I was compelled by some power or other.

In answer to other questions by the reporter, Perteet said that

HE EXPECTED TO BE HUNG,

and was resigned to his fate, which he would prepare himself to meet. He expressed regret, with tears in his eyes, for what he had done, and said that the throats he professed to his daughter and Newsome were but ebullitions of temper. He had struck his wife, but never bruised her. He did not want anybody to think he had been playing insane. It seemed to him that, if they had lived happy for twenty years, he ought to parted from him she should do. He had not thought long about committing the deed. He thought he had done a great wrong to the community by committing the crime without sufficient provocation. When the reporter was leaving him, he requested that the ministers of the Gospel be called to see him.

TAKEN TO JAIL.

After the returning of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, a warrant was issued for Perteet, and Detective Simmons took him to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The first part of Perteet began in the Criminal Court before Judge Jameson on the 21st December, 1871. Judge Knowlton, who defended the prisoner, made a motion to quash the indictment, upon the ground of error in the impaneling of the jury, which was overruled. A continuance was then asked for, on account of the absence of an important witness, and an affidavit was prepared and sworn to by the prisoner which set forth that the witness' testimony would prove as follows. The Court refused the continuance, on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit, it failing to state that there was no other witness by whom the same could be proved. Some time was passed in securing a jury, and, after the twelve men were sworn, the State's Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, and the examination of the witnesses commenced. The evidence was the same as that which had been offered at the Coroner's inquest. The daughter, who in the meantime had married Newsome, in addition to her testimony as given at the inquest, stated that she had never indeed any symptoms of insanity about her father. The testimony concluded, the counsel for the defense argued the case, advancing the theory that the deceased committed suicide. In the instructions of the Court on behalf of the prisoner, it was urged that admissions of a prisoner are the weakest grade of evidence, and that in a criminal case there must be a complete proof of the act charged, no preponderating coincidence of circumstances unwilling to warrant a conviction, and that, therefore, if the death might, under the evidence, have been reasonably accounted for upon the hypothesis of the innocence of the accused, an acquittal was unavoidable. It also was asked for the benefit of any doubt in favor of the prisoner.

The instructions of the Court informed the jury as to the definition of the crime of murder; that the malice requisite to be exhibited in the act need not be of long duration, and it would be presumed from the intentional and deliberate use of a deadly weapon in such a way as to produce death; so, if the accused feloniously and intentionally cut the throat of the deceased so that she died, then he was to be found guilty.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

After a short deliberation, the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and set the penalty at death by hanging.

On the Saturday following his conviction, Andrew J. Perteet was again brought before Judge Jameson, of the Criminal Court, who was passing sentence upon convicted prisoners. Before the passage of sentence, Judge Knowlton made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled. It included a challenge to the Grand Jury which brought in the indictment, the alleged fact that the evidence did not warrant conviction, and that the Court had erred in matters preliminary to the trial, as well as by an instruction which, it was claimed, precluded the hypothesis upon which murder might be based. The motion for a new trial having been overruled, he asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

Perteet responded in a speech of considerable length, in which he claimed that the circumstances as never been fully made known to the Court; that many had been prejudiced jury in the city could not have convicted him. He alluded to his domestic unhappiness, the nature of which he said no one outside of the family was acquainted with. He stated that he was unable to work at his trade (paperhanging) on account of his lacking power to stoop down. He supported the family on his private means until they gave out, when his wife said she was not able to support more than herself, and broke up housekeeping. The main burden of his remarks consisted in a reiterated avowal that he didn't kill his wife, and that if he did he didn't know anything about it.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Court addressed the prisoner, stating that he had had a fair trial; that the testimony was overwhelming, and that an acquittal could have surprised him very much. Sentence of death by hanging was then passed according to the terms of the statute, the date for the hanging being the 25th day of January, 1872.

THE FIRST SUPERSEDEAS.

But twenty-two days were left Perteet in which to prepare for death, and he took advantage of them by seeking the spiritual consolation which ministers of the Gospel are ever willing to provide for the doomed. In the meantime his counsel was not idle, but at Springfield was busily moving for a new trial, on the ground that, at the time of the former trial, public feeling ran so high in Chicago against his client that a fair trial was impossible. A stay of proceedings was asked and granted, and on the 10th of January, just two days before the hanging was to take place, Perteet received a telegram from his counsel at Springfield announcing the success of his endeavors. In September the Supreme Court took the matter under full consideration, and decided that the Chicago court had erred in not granting a change of venue. When the case came again up for trial in the Cook County Criminal Court, Judge Knowlton filed an affidavit for a change of venue, setting forth that the prisoner believed that the public excitement with regard to murders, and especially the one in which he was interested, was so great in Cook County that, although fourteen months had elapsed since the commission of the crime, it was still so potent as to prevent him from having a fair trial. The State's Attorney offering no opposition to the motion, it was granted, and a change of venue to Will County was made. Here

THE SECOND TRIAL

took place on the 13th of January, 1873, before Judge Josiah McRoberts. The first move of importance was made by Judge Knowlton, on behalf of his client, who produced an affidavit by the prisoner for a continuance on the ground of the absence of Charles Williams, a witness for the people in the previous trial, whom he wished to use as his own witness in the trial just opened. The Court denied the motion for a continuance on the ground that the evidence of the witness Williams was not material for the defense, but was damaging to it rather than otherwise. Judge Knowlton made another desperate attempt to secure a continuance on another affidavit of the prisoner, setting forth that he could prove an alibi by one John W. Harvey, who, he had reason to believe, was in St. Louis, where the case continued to allow of the procuring of this valuable testimony. This motion was stoutly argued by the counsel for the prisoner and the State's Attorney, but it was finally overruled by the Judge on the ground that sufficient diligence had not been employed by the defense. The evidence in this trial was more voluminous than in the previous one, but no new facts were elicited with any weighty bearing on the case.

THE SECOND CONVICTION.

The result of the trial showed that nothing but time had been gained by the defense, the jury having, after an absence of two hours, brought in a verdict of "guilty," with a death penalty. The counsel for the defense said he would make a motion for a new trial, and the Saturday week following was fixed for its hearing. On that day Judge Knowlton was not present, and his place was taken by Mr. Fellows. A bill of exceptions was prepared to the Judge, charging that he had erred in refusing to grant a continuance, and in other important particulars. The motion for a new trial was overruled by the Judge, who, before sentencing the prisoner, gave him a chance to speak, which he did at some little length. He was then sentenced to be hanged in Joliet on the 14th day of February, 1873.

ANOTHER SUPERSEDEAS.

Immediate steps were taken by the condemned murderer's counsel to procure a supersedeas on the ground that no official remittal had been received from the Supreme Court granting a new trial, whose proceedings were thereby nullified. The application was successful, Judge McAllister granting the supulation on the arguing of the case in the Supreme Court in the latter part of October last. Judge Knowlton held that the second judgment of the case was given without any new trial being either ordered or awarded. He based his claim for a new trial on several legal points, the strongest of which was that the absence of the official remittitur nullified the Joliet Court's judgment.

THE JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

On the 28th of October last the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case confirming the judgment of the Court below and designating the 12th day of December, 1873, to-day, as that on which Perteet should pay the penalty of death.

PERTEET'S STATEMENT.

The following is a statement made by Perteet six weeks ago, before the Supreme Court had decided in his case, at the urgent request of E. C. Brown, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city. When it became known that such a paper had been written, Perteet was asked for it, but said it was in Mr. Fellows' possession, and gave to him on the express condition that it should never be published, for said Perteet, "I do not wish to visit public disgrace upon my poor daughter. I would rather die than have her whole future blighted." An effort to get the document from Mr. Fellows failed, and Perteet was again asked for it, and finally the reporter got his consent to read it. After much persuasion, he allowed a copy to be made, provided Mr. Fellows would consent, which he at last did. This statement was written when the prisoner was assured by his counsel and friends that he would be granted a new trial and when he was full of hope.

This document, omitting those portions unfit for publication, is as follows:

"I, Andrew J. Perteet, was born in Monticello, Jasper County, Ga., on the 24th day of September, 1834, and am consequently 59 years old. I was raised in Alabama, came to Illinois in 1851, was married to my deceased wife on Aug. 26 of the same year, and lived with her in peace and happiness until 1862. My daughter was born in 1852."

He then proceeds to relate the troubles growing out of the alleged improper conduct of his daughter with various individuals. Referring to the second occasion, Perteet says:

"My wife said that if I would kill him she would do all she could to have me acquitted of the murder. This I refused to do, when she became dissatisfied with me, saying she would have revenge herself. If I she was a man, she would not ask me to do it. In the middle, or the latter part of June, 1871, my wife and this man met at a church-meeting of the Colored Methodist Church, and had a quarrel, in which I participated. We then started for home, on Third avenue, when this man came to the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, when he met us and renewed the quarrel, and with difficulty I got them quieted down, not, however, until after threats had been passed between them. My wife told him that for the disgrace she had brought upon her family she would revenge herself before she died, to which he replied that he was ready for revenge at any time, that he always went prepared, 'remember that.' My wife, after we had parted from him, gave me a severe reprimanding for not killing him on the spot, remarking that I could get clear on the ground of protecting her. When we arrived at home she said to me that she would live with me no longer; that I didn't love her, or I would have stuck by her in the quarrel, and be retracted, however, from this position in the morning."

During July, 1871, there were further family troubles, and finally his wife proposed to go to Alabama, and he sent down to his old home in that State for $500. Aug. 5, matters came to a crisis, and he and his wife quarreled, the latter declaring that she would live with him no longer. This happened Tuesday, and the following Thursday his wife broke up housekeeping, left him, and went out to nurse a child. That was about the 12th or 15th of August. At the same time his daughter went to live out.

During September he had further trouble about his daughter, and was told all that they ever knew or cared passed between his wife and himself. After his wife's death:

"One of the Grand Jurors was well acquainted with the whole affair, and he came to me and said: 'Perteet, you had better let me call this matter before the Grand Jury, then you will never be indicted for murder.' I told him no; said that I did not wish to bring dead wife's name and these family matters before the public; that I would rather go to the Penitentiary for life, for I had been informed that they did not enforce the death-penalty in this State any longer. Then I was told that I would be indicted for murder, and that if he did not do it he would have nothing to do with it. I told him